

Vote Today Students' Society Elections

For President

Hutton Archer
Wolf Krakowski
Allan Rosenthal
Paul Wong

For Internal Vice-President

Garry Bernacsek
Normand Blain
Sam Boskey
Paul Chiu
Victor Loewy
Errol Naiman
Kevin O'Connell
George Snead

For External Vice-President

John Bandiera
Jerry Chechik
Jack Layton
Steve Strasser
Randy Sykes

Any student can vote on presentation of his ID card. The polls will be open till 4 pm at most locations on campus.

In addition, there will be a preference poll on the students' choice for principal. Students may vote for up to three candidates and must mark their preference by marking the figure 1 beside their first choice, 2 beside their second choice, and 3 beside their third choice. The candidates are:

G. L. D'Ombra
Stanley Frost
Michael Oliver
Sven Orvig
Howard Ross
Robert Shaw
Edward Stansbury
Donald Theall
Robert Vogel
Leo Yaffe

There will also be elections today in the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, Architectural Undergraduate Society, and the Women's Athletic Association.

MCGILL DAILY

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Oliver urges English to recognize French fact

by PETER THOMPSON

Addressing the St. James Literary Society last night, Dr. Michael Oliver, Academic Vice-Principal of McGill University, asked that the English community make concessions to the French fact in Quebec, but at the same time exercise its own political rights.

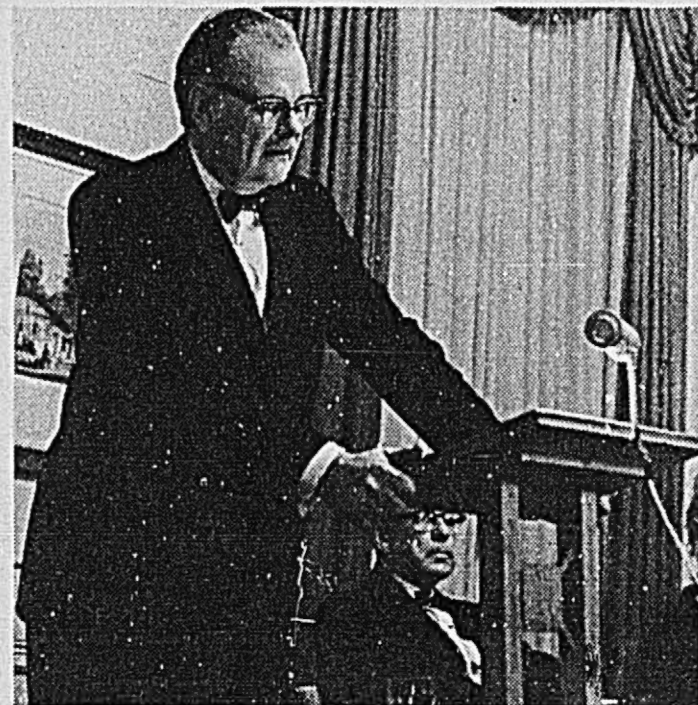
"McGill, like other Anglophone universities, will be prepared to do what is just and equitable," said the Vice-Principal, affirming the university's desire to contribute its skill and knowledge to the problems of Quebec.

Analysing the efforts of the Quebec government to span an educational and economic gap, Dr. Oliver noted, "The concept of rattrapage has become an important term in Quebec education, particularly in higher education."

"It reflects a desire both to catch up in terms of quality of education and to catch up in terms of the proportion of the French language population attending institutions of higher learning," he added.

While he reaffirmed his desire to extend the use of French to the administrative level at McGill, Dr. Oliver expressed his ap-

(Continued on page 7)



Daily photo by DAVID OLIVER

DR. MICHAEL K. OLIVER in a bastion of Anglophonia, explaining rattrapage.

SGWU trial to jury

by MURRAY VINES

Prosecutor Fred Kaufman yesterday presented a four-hour summation of the Crown's case at the Sir George Williams computer trial now nearing completion in

its seventh week.

The ten black defendants, all from Trinidad and Tobago, are charged with five counts of conspiracy arising from the February, 1969, occupation and destruction of the SGWU computer centre.

"The essence of any conspiracy is the agreement," Kaufman stressed.

"In order to reach an agreement," he added, "it is not necessary for all the conspirators to meet or to communicate. The Crown need not prove that two or more parties came together and agreed."

"If you find that the proof is such that the alleged co-conspirators pursued by their acts the same object, then I submit that you would have the right to con-

(Continued on page 3)

Law Faculty boycott

U de M strike continues

by BOB ISSENMAN

A meeting yesterday between Jean Beetz, Dean of Law at l'Université de Montréal, and striking law students marked the eighth day of a law faculty boycott, which arose from student demands to participate in administration decisions.

The meeting yesterday, which attracted 175 students, was the second in two days called to discuss the crisis.

Last Monday, the students granted the faculty a "week of repose" to allow them to come to some decisions about the participation issue, which has been the focus of student discontent for some three years.

Earlier, the faculty had claimed that they needed time to think before offering the students some concessions.

The dispute reached an impasse Monday, when student leaders

convened a general assembly for the purpose of considering faculty proposals.

However, at Monday's meeting Dean Beetz announced that the administration was unable to come to any conclusions.

At yesterday's meeting Dean Beetz suggested that classes resume while negotiations continue. The students who had committed themselves to stay out on strike until concrete proposals were offered seemed reluctant to accept the Dean's offer, for fear of losing their bargaining position.

Despite the offer of a plenary session including all the faculty and students, it seemed likely that the strike would continue through to the end of the week.

At any rate, classes at the U de M will not be held Friday to allow students to participate in the Winter Carnival, which commenced last night.

Daily Editor picked tonight

A special Students' Council meeting has been called tonight for the purpose of choosing next year's Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily.

Daily Associate Editor Joey Treiger, Managing Editor Dave Chenoweth, and Political Supplement Editor Michael Prupas are the declared candidates.

Pre-Medical Society Presents

"What do Medical Students Think of Medicine?"

Fri. March 6, 1 P.M.

Meakins Aud. (McIntyre Bldg.)

**AFRICAN SOCIETY
SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY**

HOSTING: Waafrika, African Society - McGill, Caribbean Society - S.G.W.U. African Society - Loyola

SPONSORING: SYMPOSIUM on "How do you see Africa?" in terms of: Economy, politics, Communication, Military, Mercenary or Missionary, Foreign Aid or Agents, and "Back to Africa" Movement.

TIME: Friday, March 6th 1970. 6:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.
AND
Saturday, March 7th 1970. 10:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

PLACE: Sir George Williams University

COMMITTEE: U. A. Ekhar, E. O. Agunbiade, Ken Kwadu

INFORMATION: Publicity Secretary: E.O. Agunbiade 933-6353

McGill Hillel and SZO
present**CLAUDE DUVERNAY**

- French Protestant minister living in Israel since 1962
- Israeli citizen
- theologian and writer. Books include "Prince and Profit" and "Zionism of God".

Hillel
3460 StanleyThursday, March 5
1 P.M.

McGill Hillel Students' Society

ELECTIONS**VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE
OF YOUR CHOICE!**Polls will be at
Hillel House
3460 Stanley12-2 p.m.
Wed. & Thurs.
March 4 and 5**COMITÉ QUÉBÉCOIS DE SOLIDARITÉ
AVEC LE PEUPLE PALESTINIEN**

AND

THE ARAB STUDENTS' SOCIETY

present

MICHEL CHARTRAND: president of the Montreal Central Committee (CNTU) Worders in strike from Lapalme Transport Co.

STANLEY GRAY: member of le Front de Libération Populaire

Thursday, March 5

McGill University Leacock Bldg., L132

8 P.M.

ALL WELCOME

today

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION: Elections for ELA Executive, Department Steering Committee and Assembly. All students taking an English course may vote. Arts and Leacock lobbies. 10 am-4 pm.

*The Feminine
Mystique*

It's your birthright. You can be laughing and gay or quiet and mysterious, and you never have to explain why. You can wear a maxi over a mini, and put flowers in your hair. You can change every day, in a hundred different ways. Even when you have your period.

With Tampax tampons there's no need to change ever changeable you. Tampax tampons are worn internally. You're freed from bulky belts, pads and pins. And there's no tell-tale bulge, so no one can ever know.

It's fun being a girl. With Tampax tampons you can be all-girl every day of the month.



TAMPAX TAMPONS ARE MADE ONLY BY
CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.,
BARRIE, ONTARIO

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY: "Pretty Poison". Special showing. Admission 50 cents. L132. 6:30 and 9 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Yes". Last chance. Come again!! Union Theatre. 1 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Members come and see slides of "Pirates". B23-24. 7:30 pm.

ASUS: Executive elections today. Campus polls open 9-4 pm.

RESEARCH IN THE SOVIET UNION: Discussion of recent visit and slide presentation. McConnell A-9 in Architecture lobby at 1 pm.

HEBREW DANCING: Hillel House. 8:15 pm.

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION: Last day to submit nominations. All candidates attend important meeting. Union 307, South Lounge. 1-3 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE '70: Get chairmanship applications in quickly.

Union Switchboard by 4 pm Friday.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Compulsory meeting. Union 327. 1-3 pm.

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY: Nominations for new executive. Union B47 all day.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (MUGS): Compulsory meeting for all members. Geography Lounge in Old Chemistry Building. 1 pm.

PLAYERS' CLUB: Threepenny Opera. March 9-14. 8:30 pm. Union Theatre. Tickets on sale for \$2.00 at Union Box Office.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Professor Galveris speaking on "Archaeology in the so-called Gothic Style". Fine Arts Lecture theatre. 7 pm. Public welcome.

BAHAI ASSOCIATION: Mr. Monajem talk: "Some Christian Subjects." Union 124. 1-2 pm.

HELLENIC CLUB: Executive meeting. Open to all. Union 307. 6-7 pm.

**FOLK DANCING IN MCGILL
ISRAELI - INTERNATIONAL**

WED. NITE 8:15

Hillel House
3460 Stanley

THURSDAY 1 P.M.

Union Basement

ALL WELCOME - NOVICES AND OLD HANDS ALIKE!

**EDUCATION UNDERGRADUATE
SOCIETY**

NOMINATION FORMS FOR PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND TREASURER ARE BEING ACCEPTED IN THE PERIOD MARCH 2 TO 12. EACH NOMINATION FORM MUST INCLUDE 10 SIGNATURES. FORMS RETURNED TO:

DAVE NORCOTT
GREG REID RM. 7 CURRIE GYM**RESULT OF ISA ELECTIONS
FOR TERM 1970-71**

President: Robert Hosang

Vice President: Rita Maselli

Treasurer: Ian Sawoniak

Secretary: Joanne D. Tomasso

Public Relations Officer: Chandra B. Singh

•Congratulations and Best of Luck
from the executives of
69-70 and all foreign and
non-foreign students of McGill!

THE**FOUR**Hot and cold
hors d'oeuvres
5 piece bandpiped music
10 piece band
great dancing

for
GRADUATING STUDENTS AND GUESTS
in
THE GRAND BALLROOM OF THE
SHERATON - MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
on

SATURDAY, TWENTY-EIGHTH OF MARCH, 1970

Dress: Semiformal
suit or jacketTime: 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Price: \$10 per couple



Daily photo by JEFF BROOKS

THE CHANGING FACE OF MCGILL was the name of a display by architecture students that appeared in the Union last week. Changes were designed for almost every building on campus. Above is a depiction of the ideal union, which would include a swimming pool, sauna bath, more offices, and a large theatre.

Mandatory union is approved

OTTAWA (CUP)—In a poorly-attended referendum last week University of Ottawa students approved the principle of compulsory student union membership, and accepted a new constitution giving less money to the central council and more to faculty student councils.

more money to student councils in different faculties.

The decentralization move is seen as a partial response to charges by French-speaking students they are being swamped in the mostly-English institution.

Only in a few faculties, such as social sciences, are Francophone students a majority.

Nearly 280 students, showing disapproval of both the old and new constitutions, spoiled their ballots.

But the U of O administration, which councillors charged October 3 was trying to "undermine and weaken" the union by letting students register without paying student union fees, has not yet said it will go along with compulsory dues.

During registration last September, the administration provided affidavit forms and a notary public to help students waive payment of union fees on the spot. "Well over 300" students took up the opportunity.

The U of O student constitution allows students to apply to withdraw from the Union and receive a refund.

In last week's referendum, only 20% of Ottawa's 7000 students voted 817 to 530 in favour of automatic union enrollment.

Approved in the same referendum, by a 1040 to 92 vote, was a new constitution providing for a smaller union executive and

by BARBARA HALSIG

The Post Graduate Students' Society is holding an open meeting today to approve a new constitution and decide on the future fate of their publication, the "Martlet."

The constitution is the result of a six-month period of deliberations and meetings involving every body of the PGSS.

President Roger-André Morin feels confident that the constitution will be passed without significant amendments.

The Constitution's highlights include a suggested two dollar increase in membership fees, the institution of a permanent speaker to chair PGSS meetings and the creation of a Vice-President for Academic Affairs.

The increase in fees was necessitated by the cost of maintaining the newly-purchased student centre and by the expense of publishing the Martlet.

These two items alone consume more than half the annual PGSS budget.

However, the possible lifting of the Martlet's suspension of publication in effect one month, may evoke more public reaction than the constitution.

According to Morin, the PGSS needs a newspaper, but the executive has added the stipulation that

it be published under "competent editor and staff."

Morin that the biased attacks of the former editor and staff on the executive led to the suspension.

Senate deliberates over black studies

A Black Studies Program is being hammered out by a Senate sub-committee and will hopefully be instituted this September.

The type of program to be instituted, the size of staff, and the finances available are under deliberation in the weekly committee meetings.

The subcommittee was also asked to consider the feasibility of courses for other Canadian minority groups, specifically, the Indians, Métis and Eskimos. This has turned out to be a major problem.

Edward Stansbury, Dean of Arts and Science, and the chairman of the subcommittee, pointed out "It's too early to say whether or not the program can be started in September."

Carl Parris, PhD 3, a Black student on the subcommittee, contends that deliberations are going too slowly. However, Dean Stansbury commented that much discussion is necessary to ensure the creation of a high quality program.

Proposal calls for end of CEGEP

by NATHALIE APOUCHTINE

Last Friday a motion was presented to the University Admissions Committee proposing the abolition of the CEGEP program at McGill by 1973.

The motion, presented by Andy Dodge, a student member of the committee, was tabled. It will be discussed at the committee's next meeting, within two or three weeks.

The motion suggests that the abolition of the CEGEP commence by greatly reducing the number of students accepted into E-1 in the fall of 1971.

It also proposes the establishment of a U-O year, in the fall of 1972 "to which foreign students, out-of-province senior matriculants, and certain very highly qualified Quebec students be accepted for a four-year program of study. The number enrolled in U-O should approximate 20% of the projected enrolment for the next year's U-1 class."

Finally the motion suggests that McGill establish a credit system and that Final Examinations be given by the departments to allow "qualified" students to bypass lower-year courses.

In conclusion the motion states that "the effect of these proposals is to reopen McGill's doors to qualified overseas, American, and out-of-province Canadian students and to retain the high reputation

McGill has had throughout its history."

Dodge believes that "everyone has been skirting around the issue for too long."

"Everyone calls this an admissions hassle, but it is the whole university that is involved," added Dodge. For this reason he hopes that his motion will be adopted by the Admissions Committee and then be considered by Senate and "all the relevant Committees."

Dodge believes that his proposed system would be better than a return to a four-year system as suggested by Professor Velk in Monday's Daily.

"I'll admit that the system is somewhat discriminatory to Quebecers but this discrimination is an alternative to discriminating against foreign students and it seems to me that for the good of the university the former is better than the latter," Dodge concluded.

SGWU...

(Continued from page 1)

clude that these persons entered into a conspiracy to effect that object."

Kaufman called to memory evidence stating that the occupiers had set up a Security Committee to guard the doors of the computer centre. This, he suggested, represented "an agreement to keep people out who had every legal right to enter."

The prosecutor also noted evidence to the effect that the occupiers held a two-hour meeting Feb. 10, 1969. He drew attention to the witness' statement that "it was decided" at that time to occupy the University from the seventh floor up.

This, Kaufman submitted, implied a definite agreement on the part of the occupiers.

The three defence lawyers will commence their final pleas today. Upon their completion, Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay will instruct the 11-man jury on deliberation procedures.

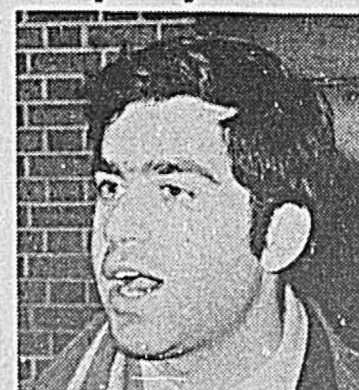
The jury must reach a verdict for each of the accused on each of the five counts.

August assault trial postponed

McGill's ubiquitous Arnold August, PhD 3, has gained a postponement of his trial for allegedly attacking Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau with a piece of tomato.

August and a companion, Denis Mailloux, were arrested in Chicoutimi, Quebec, for disturbing the peace at the opening of the town's Winter Carnival.

The trial was to be held two days ago.



ARNOLD AUGUST

Verification Forms

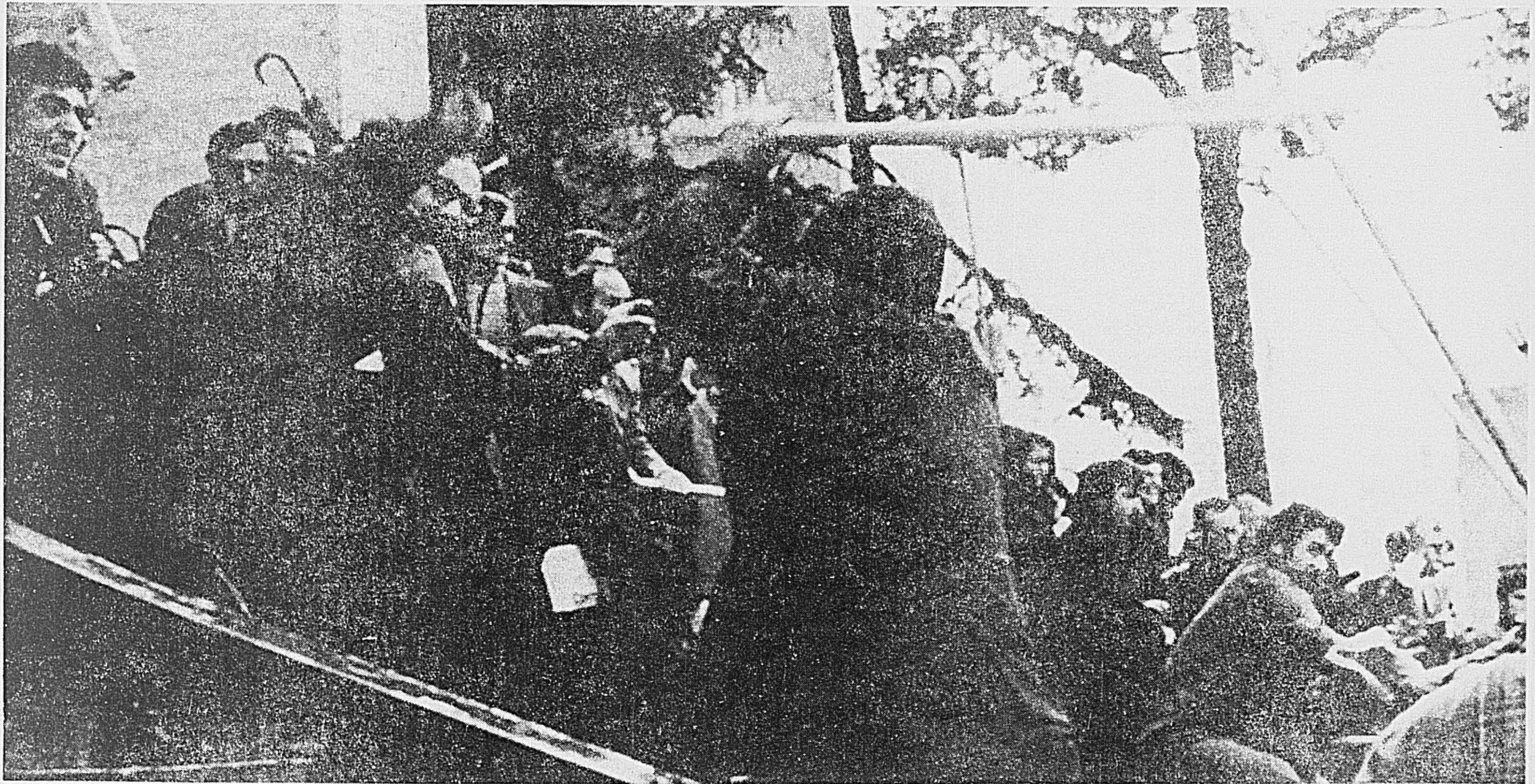
All Arts and Science undergraduate students should have received a verification form listing their courses for this year and, where applicable, their previous record. These forms MUST be returned to the Student Affairs Office on the ground floor of Dawson Hall by 5 pm tomorrow.

the political supplement of the mcgill daily

wednesday, march 4, 1970 vol. 1 no. 8

Together!

Progress in the Quebec Labour Movement—page 9



The best man for principal

Of all the positions that we are voting for in today's elections, the principalship is clearly the most significant and will have the most lasting effect on the future direction of this university.

Students have practically no say in who the next chief will be. In this thoroughly undemocratic university, although students comprise the largest constituency, this poll is the only instrument with which we can influence the selection process from which all student voice has effectively been excluded.

Students' Council has chosen ten nominees from a wide spectrum. Students will be able to choose three.

As the importance of the principalship to students cannot be minimized, and as the candidates have refused to say anything relevant in their pen-sketches, they are listed here according to our assessment of their responsiveness to student needs and their ability to lead the university. Taking it from the top...

1. **Michael Oliver:** Vice Principal (Academic); special interest in French Canada; secretary of the B & B Commission; first National President of the NDP; McGill's authority on bargaining with Quebec. Proposed moderate Frenchification program for McGill that probably won't get past the hard-liners. Frank Scott type of liberal but cracks down when "things get out of hand." Teaches French Canadian poli sci. bilingual. You may not love him but he's the best compromise who stands any realistic chance of winning Board of Governors' approval for principalship. Anyway, he could use the boost: he lost the Students' Society presidency in 1946.

2. **Robert Vogel:** for years one of university's best liked profs (history department chairman and teacher of

105). Friendly, progressive, a scholar, likes students. Dynamic and interesting, very accessible. Best choice but little chance of being appointed. Vigorously opposed to disastrous admissions and CEGEP policies. For the Horatio Alger buffs: started at SGWU night school driving a cab part time.

3. **Donald Theall:** worked with McLuhan in early days. Very hep on communication theory etc. chairman of English Department. Liked by most faculty and students in his own department. Arbitrator in PSA strike last year — considered fair by all sides. Sympathetic to faculty demands e.g. led marchers against Loyola English Dept. firings. Led Arts and Science Deanship poll last year and supported student involvement in deanship selection by campaigning actively at that time. Politically liberalish.

4. **Edward Stansbury:** Arts and Science Dean, physics prof., fair, impartial liberal. Supported seating students on Arts and Science faculty. Smiles a lot. Friendly. Seems too undynamic to last full 15 rounds against administration reactionaries.

5. **G.L. D'Ombain:** Engineering Dean, fairly new here. Allowed students on faculty quite early. Cuts corners and red tape to improve learning environment. Expert in computer-aided instruction. Occasionally liberal-conservative. Very quiet.

6. **Sven Orvig:** executive assistant to Arts and Science Dean. Competent administrator, tall and handsome. Active in faculty affairs. Member of Board of Governors. Dependably conservative meteorologist.

7. **Robert Shaw:** "By definition

the university is not a democratic thing." Former Expo deputy director. An engineer and sees all in engineering-management terms. No academic background. "On the day that we hand over control of academic freedom to government, business or students, the university dies." Chairman of university residence committee.

8. **Leo Yaffe:** chairman of chemistry department. Unyielding, consistent and vocal opponent of student efforts for democratization and participation. Sent to Pakistan at one time to do UN work. Has been heard to refer to student hecklers as 'trained seals'. Implacable but honest hardliner. Ended at bottom of deanship poll in Arts and Science last year.

9. **Howard Ross:** Oxford Grad., successful accountant. Former chancellor and presently dean of management. In Tripartite Commission draft he wrote "consensus will solve university problems if people just try harder". Trouble communicating directly with students. Very formal and rather stodgy. Never been heard to contradict Robertson publicly. Thinks that adding two French-Canadians, two Jews and a woman makes the Board of Governors representative of the community.

10. **Stanley Frost:** Vice Principal, divinity professor, a true blue old-time reactionary who doesn't hide in liberal clothing. Tried to muzzle the Reporter at the beginning of the year. Most opposed to frenchification of McGill in any form. Part-time contributor (stringer?) for the Gazette. Definitely not the man to deal with Quebec. Authoritarian. Principal upholder of administration's divine right to rule.

LEAN AND HUNGRY

election special

by George Kopp

IN A FURTHER EFFORT TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC THE DAILY TODAY TALKS WITH MR. JULIUS GREY.

FIRE AWAY. PRETTY SOON YOU WON'T HAVE JULIUS TO KICK AROUND ANY MORE.

I'LL TRY TO MAKE THE MOST OF IT. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT TURNING YOUR OFFICE OVER TO A NEW MAN?

ONLY HOPE THAT THE STUDENTS CAN SOMEHOW FIND THE WISDOM OF CHOOSING A MAN WORTHY OF THE JOB.

YOU MEAN YOU HAVE YOUR DOUBTS?

I SHOULD THINK SO. I FEEL THAT THE STUDENTS HAVE TOO MUCH FAITH IN THEMSELVES THAT IS WHY I OPPOSE MORE REPRESENTATION, WHY I OPPOSE THE NEW CONSTITUTION, AND WHY I DO NOT PUBLICIZE OPEN MEETINGS. I DO NOT FEEL I AM NECESSARILLY RIGHT, BUT THE STUDENTS ARE CLEARLY OVERWHELMINGLY WRONG.

BUT WHERE DOES THAT LEAVE DEMOCRACY? THE DEMOCRACY THAT ELECTED YOU?

OH, MY ELECTION. I HAD IT ALL FIGURED OUT. I TOLD THEM I WAS A LEFTIST AND I GOT ELECTED. THE STUDENTS ARE SO DELUDED THAT MOST OF THEM STILL THINK THEY MADE THE WRONG CHOICE.



G. Kopp

Maybe you have the answer

by ellie rosenzweig

I think I must have been about four or five years old when I first started to be moved by the pain in the world. Maybe I was three. I don't know. I can't remember that far back. Adults had so many contradictions. Thousands of bastards in an illegitimate world. As I grew older, like around nine or ten, I decided that the world couldn't go on this way. I mean people were starving and there were wars. So I decided that when I grew up I would change the world never thinking that the opposite might happen.

I used to watch these T.V.

toy" and "a visit to the dentist." I guess that was the beginning of the end of my career as a poet.

There were a lot of things wrong with school but somehow they always convinced me that it was me that was having difficulty adjusting.

Things were different when I went to High School. We had tunics and blazers and prefects and detentions and nobody took dope or had long hair. You should see the high schools now. I still kept putting off changing the world. I mean there were matrices to

ge the world? I mean things weren't improving. In fact I was really beginning to see how lousy they were. All my friends were beginning to compromise.

First Friend: Listen, you can't change the world. Nobody gives a damn anyways. try and fight it and you'll get your head bashed in. Money's the only thing that people listen to. It talks.

Second Friend: Why rebel? That way people brand you as a radical and stop listening to you. You become ineffective. Do like me. Join the establishment. Work at it from the inside. I'm not saying that you'll change the world but you'll do your little bit.

Third Friend: Too much of a hassle. You get busted. You're always broke and hungry. Don't let it get to you. Shut it out. Make your own scene and dig it.

Sounds like a lot of bullshit to me. But it's happening. And I'm scared cause it's happening to me — to us. I see it all around us — in little ways. And we're all part of that repression cause we're silent. Rephrasing term papers cutting hair, closing eyes, closing hearts. Maybe I'm naive or wrong or I've read and seen too much or too little. But the world isn't good or peaceful or honest or friendly. Think about that for a minute; and let it bother you again.

But there's no direction. I mean what happens when you feel this way. People are leading revolutions. Violence — is that the only ultimate answer? It's such a damn paradox: a war for peace and freedom. I don't know. I guess you can't break chains by caressing them. But then again... flowers and music and love and hippie communes and free schools... which way? Keep on saying I want to do something with my life... not just have a piece of paper, home marriage, kids, death. I want something more. What's happening to us?

People seem to think it's going to change. All come together while they wait it out. Maybe it's all evolution. Maybe it's all about the apes who couldn't adjust to become men. Maybe those apes had superior intelligence after all — or intuition.

Anyhow, I still don't know. And confusion is lonely so I'm writing this to confuse you. Maybe you have the answer. I'm smiling cause I know you don't.

write.

It was funny leaving high school. All these strange things were happening like dope and heads and music. Like demonstrations and political people — rebels or something. People I met kept knocking suburbia — man, you just had to move out of home. Bad bumper scenes: friends (?) relatives, and parents uniting to call you a hippie 'cause you really get into wearing your jeans, flashing peace signs and saying "yah, that's cool". and it was for a while.

But when was I going to chan-

actions & reactions

Comité Ouvrier demands Hospital in St. Henri

The Comité Ouvrier of St. Henri is currently negotiating with Jean-Paul Cloutier, the Minister of Health, in an attempt to convince the Québec government to develop a large Hospital complex for the 200,000 residents of the South-West area of the city. The Comité is calling for the construction of a large new hospital near the Atwater Market, the nationalization of the Verdun General Hospital and the Western Clinic of Ville-Emard, and the establishment of such services as a day-care center and an old peoples home.

In addition the Comité is demanding popular control over the complex by the residents of the district. This question is already a major bone of contention since the government is already considering dropping the citizens plan in favour of one proposed by the Commercial and Professional Association of Western Montreal which would put the Hospital under the Turcot interchange. The interchange it should be remembered handles over a quarter of a million cars a day as well as all the noise and air pollution that they produce.

Tokyo Court down on Cops

Important Japanese police tactics have been outlawed by the Tokyo District Court. The prime target of the court ruling is the common practice of arresting people on one charge in order to get evidence for another. Right now, despite constitutional safeguards on basic human rights, a Japanese prosecutor uses arrests to begin investigation rather than investigating first and making arrests on the basis of gathered evidence. Masao Ohno, director general of the Japan Civil Liberties Union commented, "we still have a long way to go".

North-West New Brunswick to join Quebec?

The Société Nationale des Acadiens (an organization similar in its orientation to the Société Saint-Jean Baptiste) is studying seriously the possibility of annexing the North-West region of the province of New Brunswick to Québec. A resolution was proposed at their annual conference this past Saturday to set up a study group which would examine the economic and political consequences of such a move.

Explosion in Berkeley

Three cars in the Berkeley police department's parking lot were totally demolished Feb. 13 and a dozen others were severely damaged in a bomb blast. Two reserve policemen were injured. A crowd of some 200 people gathered to watch the fires set by the blast and cries of "viva la revolucion" and "off the pig" were heard. The crowd was dispersed by police carrying shotguns and many in the crowd were searched. No arrests have yet been made.

Militant protest in Madison

General Electric Co. recruiters came to the University of Wisconsin in Madison and 2000 students came out to greet them in a militant action Feb. 12. Madison police and security guards dispersed the protesters with tear gas. Five arrests were reported and one student was beaten.

Student activists linked GE to its extensive defense contracts and pointed out that some union locals had not yet ratified the 40-month contract. Workers struck General Electric for three months.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Student Mobilization Committee, the Young Socialist Alliance, Students for a Democratic Society and the International Socialist Club. The Daily Cardinal, the student newspaper, backed the demonstration.

After a rally, the demonstrators went to the Chemical Engineering building. Madison police and security guards ringed the building, refused to allow demonstrators on the grounds, and began firing tear gas on the protesters.

A small group smashed some windows and one car was turned over by protesters.

Since this is our last issue, we would like to thank Robb Allnutt and Howard Chodos who helped us out in photography and copy reading and other ridiculous jobs that are essential to getting the supplement out.

Come the revolution and we'll all come TOGETHER

Together is the political supplement of the McGill Daily and is published weekly by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish, Montreal 112, P.Q. Editorial opinions are not necessarily those of Students' Council nor of the Editorial Board of the McGill Daily.

Together

Editor: Michael Prupas
Production: Tom Sorell

Hi and Lois

MORT WALKER and BILL BROWN



shows on the American channels. You know the ones! Lassie, Superman, Robin Hood, Chuckwagon Tales. They used to have these commercials about America showing mountains and seas and big wonderful planes searing through the sky. I used to be proud to think I was American. I mean I lived in Canada but you know, it's almost the same when you're little.

I'd write poems about black and white people being the same inside. Teacher wouldn't mark them; only dumb compositions about "my favourite

write. It was funny leaving high school. All these strange things were happening like dope and heads and music. Like demonstrations and political people — rebels or something. People I met kept knocking suburbia — man, you just had to move out of home. Bad bumper scenes: friends (?) relatives, and parents uniting to call you a hippie 'cause you really get into wearing your jeans, flashing peace signs and saying "yah, that's cool". and it was for a while.

But when was I going to chan-



Ibiza-heroin and beauty — See More and the Politics of Travel — P-7

Behaviorism : The Nazi Model

by henry srebnik

With the entrance into the historical process of large areas of the world previously neglected (except for purposes of exploitation!), a large literature has grown up around the concepts of development and modernity, a literature which (depending on the country of origin) usually sees the end product of modernization (with its concomitant notions of industrialization and development) as either another U.S.S.R. or "the American way of life". Irving Louis Horowitz ("Three Worlds of Development"), for example, has posed the problem in terms of a choice between these two models.

If we go about defining the attributes of modernity in the "conventional" manner — a *gesellschaft* society, achievement criteria, universalistic laws, specificity and contract in human relations, secularity and rationalized behaviour, time-consciousness, ability to defer gratification, a certain level of communication (shared secondary symbols), belief in an orderly and even predictable universe, and, finally, (an attribute most important, not surprisingly, to American scholars) the innovative and entrepreneurial spirit — then there may indeed be, in terms of these criteria, a third model for turning new states quickly into modern communities.

The argument may be put forth that by far the most politically modern 20th century state, and, therefore, a model for development and industrialization in terms of psychological prerequisites, was 1933-1945 Nazi Germany. A quick glance at the literature will show that this state fulfils very many of the various criteria noted above.

"Value" and "consensus" theories postulate the interdependence of classes and roles in society, as opposed to "conflict" theorists. These theorists would marvel at the cohesiveness of German society, its integration of values, norms, roles and a status hierarchy. Undoubtedly, murder and expansion may be very functional to a system in equilibrium (which Nazi Germany certainly was).

Adaption to environment. not only do we get here the notion of development in the sense of nature being changed and harnessed for man's use, but the very demographic patterns are altered, making for an extremely cohesive state. In terms of Karl Deutsch, the differentiated population is destroyed, the underlying (non-politicized) people are eliminated, and the entire nation becomes mobilized and assimilated. Society and community become one, with no patterns of action, as we avoid the problem of differing cultural prisms patterning men's reaction to external and internal stimuli.

Functional specificity. Modern societies kill people on a mass scale. Machine assembly-line drudgery and pollution cause various industrial illnesses, psychosomatic diseases, and mental problems, and social stratification causes malnutrition in the West and mass starvation in Asia and Africa. Deviance ("crime") is also punished by individual death. But nowhere yet before had a society developed regularized methods of killing on a mass scale, with rational institutionalized procedures, a specific bureaucracy numbering thousands, etc. Nowhere, also, have the psychological restraints been overcome quite so successfully. Is this not a more advanced model by which nations can integrate, finding "radical solutions to radical problems"?

Socialization (pattern maintenance). It is empirically well-known that the society was very integrated and conformist, with goal-attainment, adaption and socialization patterns in congruence, making for a synchronous society. This was a model in which chances of revolution were remote, since, in Chalmers Johnson ("Revolutionary Change") terminology, values (patterns of adaption to the environment) were in harmony with the division of labour, norms and rules, and the status hierarchy were unquestioned.

The political party. Although various American theorists might write off the NSDAP (Nazi Party) as a "mobilization" system or "one-party charismatic rule", it has yet to be proved that one-party rule, with no subsystem autonomy or intervening variables between the state and primary groups, is any less modern than pluralist democracy (a fast-disappearing phenomenon in any case). The one-party state seems to go a long way in combatting anomie and rootlessness, those Durkheimian ne-meses; seems to be little hindrance to the "entrepreneurial spirit" (note the IG Farben gas chamber complex at Auschwitz); and finally seems better able to handle crises of legitimacy, participation, integration and conflict management, than do older class-structured parties.

Bureaucracy. The Weberian legal-institutional system could not have been better represented than by people like Adolph Eichmann, and the Nuremberg trials testify to the high level of development here, with such attributes as rationality (means-ends choices), hierarchy, meritocratic advancement, non-politicization and the ability to carry out orders efficiently.

The Military. Again, functionally specific and (until 1944) subordinate to civilian authority. The army was an integrating factor in society, mobilized the populace and even helped in various developmental schemes in eastern Europe (those who doubt



Himmler: Political modernizer?

this may check Raul Hilberg, "The Destruction of the European Jews").

Scientism and the scientific outlook. Again, Nazi Germany led the way in this field, with no bars to scientific experiments (e.g. human experiments at Dachau, V-2 rocket research, the first jets, etc.) The scientific elite was respected, the educational system was geared to natural science and engineering. There was a belief in an orderly and ordered world, a belief in innovation and the ability to accept change.

Notions of Time. It goes without saying that quotas had to be fulfilled, scheduled, followed, etc for such a logistical marvel as the death camps. Here again we see very high attributes of modernity.

Cleanliness. This is considered by some theorists to be a marginal attribute of modernity. Again we note the compulsion to refer to people like Jews as "vermin", etc. and to note that policies in the eastern territories were seen in terms of a "clean-up".

Psychological factors. People were (as we well know) able to reconstruct their personality on short notice — "empathetic mobility".

Finally, of course, we may note the conventional aspects of modernity — literacy, urbanization, media participation, degree of wealth per capita, economic growth factors, etc — and note that Nazi Germany ranked extremely high, as Lerner — or Lipset would no doubt testify. Also, David McLelland ("The Achieving Society") would have to agree that these people showed very high "N achievement" (need for achievement) scores.

Thus, we may conclude that the model was in equilibrium — expansion and mass killings were functions of the system (as well as safety valves for deviants, like sadistic SS guards, say). There seemed to be little "norm dissensus" or role strain, and almost no internal disturbances. Lack of counter-elites and interest groups made development and industrialization relatively easy. Above all, the model had a central transcendental myth, under a scientific guise, and no other model seems to have been quite as successful in having this mythical "base" on which to build the societal, cultural and institutional foundations. Thus, there was little friction and intra-societal squabbling, and the authoritative allocation of values were legitimized, as were power relationships. Obviously a model for societies rent with internal cleavages, which want to become communities!

We may thus note in this context the words of political scientist Alfred Meyer: "The most important document in 20th century political science is any German concentration-camp manual."



Hitler: Reviewing his troops in Prague

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS

PRESIDENT

Hutton Archer

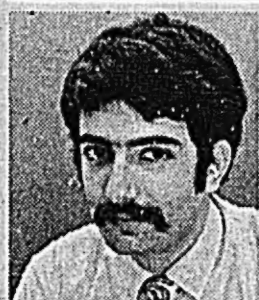
The Students' Society is on the verge of bankruptcy. We cannot afford to repoliticize it this year. It needs firm responsible administration. HUTTON ARCHER is well qualified to do the job.

EXPERIENCE:

- President I.S.A. '67 - '68
- Vice President, Scarlet Key Honor Society '68 - '69
- Manager, Student-Air, '69 - '70
- Vice-President, West Indian Society, '66 - '67
- Advisor, Freshman Advisory Service, '69
- Teaching Assistant, Department of English, '69 - '70
- M.A. II

OBJECTIVES:

- Tighter Administrative Structure
- Reversal of the trend towards bankruptcy
- Curbing of indiscriminate spending
- Increased Revenues
- Annual budget passage before Oct. 15th.
- Clear priorities of expenditure
 - Research into educational techniques
 - Students' Society Placement Service for temporary, part-time, and summer employment, Improved University Service, National Solicitation Programme.
 - Housing: Co-op. Residences, Smaller Co-ops.
- Emphasis on Student Services
- Cafeteria: Maisonneuve must pay rent



Allan Rosenthal

PLATFORM

- Re-evaluation of financial structure of Students' Society: more emphasis on projects which benefit the majority of students, e.g. co-operative housing; continuation of student-run bookstore
- More representative allocation of Student Society funds to individual student clubs.
- The independent character of the Daily must be emphasized.
- No commercial group having free access to facilities.
- Work towards the establishment of (1) -course credit system (2) trimester system.
- Mobilize McGill Student Power to demand increased student aid.
- More equitable distribution of university operating grants



Paul Wong

PLATFORM

A programme of commitment and action must replace the ineptitude and isolationism of the present Executive. No other approach can salvage the Students' Society financially and direct it as an effective voice in the university and community.

- act immediately to avoid bankruptcy (stringent disbursement control, self-supporting programmes, supplementary revenues)
- end haphazard approach to university government: total student involvement in university environment; parity at dept level, 1/3 above (as at U of T)
- full support for community action programmes (Jeanne Mance, Ple Ste Charles Clinics)
- oppose feudal elements of proposed disciplinary code
- oppose discriminatory admissions, scholarships policies (protect foreign, and French-Canadian applicants)
- guaranteed admission of McGill CEGEP-level students into university programme
- more educational programmes (pollution control, Quebec affairs)
- support student coops (books, housing, groceries)

EXPERIENCE

- President, Arts and Science (ASJS) (1968)
- Students' Councillor, Arts and Science (1969)
- Student rep. Faculty of Arts and Science
- University Libraries Committee
- A&Sc Deanship Selection Committee
- Honors Political Science

VICE PRESIDENT - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

John Bandiera

We have obligations to this country and to the world which must not be sacrificed in the name of our role in Quebec. Furthermore, I feel that within this university there is a need for both a meaningful dialogue and a rapport between the various groups and bodies which comprise it.

BACKGROUND:

- Students' Council Representative - Arts and Science
- Member - A.S.U.S. Executive
- Representative to Faculty of Arts and Science
- Chairman - External Affairs Education Committee
- Intercollegiate Debater

PRIORITIES:

- McGill must remain an English language institution
- liberalized admissions policy towards French C.E.G.E.P. graduates is essential.
- McGill's operation of a C.E.G.E.P. is causing foreign and out of province admissions to fall drastically. A viable alternative would be:
 - A three year full credit system
 - Year round operation of the University (trimester system)
 - full credit summer courses
- An end to useless expenditure and a more efficient supervision of funds. We must expose and prosecute those who indulge in graft and other forms of theft.



Steve Strasser

QUALIFICATIONS: -

- Vice-Chairman of Senate Committee on the Continuing Review of University Government
- Member of Senate Committee on Tenure
- Editor-in-chief Old McGill '70
- Scarlet Key

PLATFORM

- McGill's role in the educational system of Quebec must recognize majority rule and minority rights as well.
- INTELLIGENT REFORM of university government involves critical study of viable and realistic alternatives rather than untested and theoretical proposals.
- DEPARTMENTS AND FACULTIES must be given support so that meaningful revision and reform of curriculum can be effectively accomplished.

- A NEW STUDENT SOCIETY constitution must guarantee an effective voice for all faculties and at the same time insure operational efficiency.
- A CREDIT COURSE SYSTEM should be implemented to eliminate de facto discrimination in admissions policies.
- STUDENTS MUST BE INFORMED of all problems and issues involved before any action can be taken.

THE FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CRISIS OF STUDENT GOVERNMENT CAN ONLY BE SOLVED THROUGH THE CO-ORDINATED ACTION OF AN EXPERIENCED AND UNITED EXECUTIVE.

Committee for O'Connell / Strasser



Jack Layton

In the final analysis, Jack Layton is the best man for External V.P.. He hasn't proclaimed simple solutions to the University's problems. He is the candidate who will listen to your opinions before he proposes policies. He has a genuine understanding of the situation so that he can direct Council's pressure for change.

He is sure that you know what the issues of the campaign are - it is his approach that is important. He isn't going to stand on the pedestal of political ideologies, because politics is killing the Students Council! He believes that changes in governing and educating within the University are necessary without further delay.

If you give a damn about these elections, give Jack the opportunity to make the Student's Council worth your interest.

Committee for the Candidate



Randy Sykes

QUALIFICATIONS

- M.A. I Economics
- Bronfman Fellowship
- Students' Councillor (Graduate Studies)
- Chairman, Students' Society External Relations Committee
- PGSS Councillor
- Legal Aid Committee

PROGRAMME

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

- referendum to determine Students' Society position re student representation on Senate, Board of Governors, etc.
- critical examination and reformulation of proposed Disciplinary Code

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

- use of Students' Society influence on Quebec educational issue which affect McGill students today and or McGill's future (e.g. Bill 62, university grants).
- organizing of conferences and teach-ins on educational, social, and political issues whenever financially feasible.

ADMISSIONS AND CEGEPs

- fair and equitable admissions policy to accommodate foreign, McGill CEGEP and other CEGEP students alike.
- pressure Quebec government to build more English-language CEGEPs.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY

- priority in dealing with budgets as soon as possible in the fall term and general emphasis on close financial control.
- immediate drafting and implementation of long-overdue new constitution.

VICE PRESIDENT INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Photo unavailable

Normand Blain

MOTTO: Major Reform, not Minor Amendments

ABOLISHMENT of McGill Students' Society and some faculty societies (e.g. Engineering, Commerce, Arts & Science Undergraduate Societies) which represent an unnecessary and expensive multiplication of several identical functions.

ESTABLISHMENT of campus-wide, semi-autonomous departments, each having its own sub-constitution. Roughly identical to the Canadian Federal System.

EXAMPLES:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR: A student controlled employment agency securing part-time, summer, permanent jobs. Perhaps can be a co-op effort between McGill, Sir George, U. of M., Loyola students.

SUGGESTION: Gradual replacement of library guards, campus police, porters, etc. by students working on one to two hour shifts between lectures. I do not imply the firing of these people.

DEPARTMENT OF STUDENT INDUSTRY: Establishment of profit-making schemes (as MSEA), thereby giving the Students' Society a source of finance and students jobs.

Example: ● printing service
● discotheque (in the Union)

Establishment of campus-wide student-run tutorial system.
Incorporate Union Ballroom into cafeteria space.

Victor Loewy

STUDENT AFFAIRS

- Administration should share costs of Union maintenance — cleaning, utilities, heating and telephones.
- Increase student control of cafeteria operation — quality of food, menus, service and revenue.
- Establish birth control and abortion information center in the Union

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

- Co-educational residences, choice of room with or without board.
- Direct University budget toward crucial academic issues, improved teaching methods and enlarged tutorial programs.
- McGill must act to prevent discrimination by landlords against students.
- Maintain McGill's role as international University, by guaranteed acceptance of all qualified non-Quebec students into U-I.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Chairman, Cafeteria Committee, 1968-69-70
- Committee to Increase Students' Society Revenues 1969-70.
- CO-OP Committee 1967-68
- Freshman Reception 1969
- Co-Chairman, Saturday Night Coffee House



Errol Naiman

PLATFORM:

- **CULTURAL AFFAIRS** — introduce Centre for Performing Arts, literary magazine, poetry reading series
- **COMMUNICATIONS** — support Radio McGill FM and McGill Community Radio
- **ADMISSIONS** — guaranteed non-discriminatory acceptance for ALL McGill CEGEP graduates into expanded U-I
- **CO-OPERATIVES** — establish non-commercial student co-op book, record, clothing, grocery stores
- **UNION EXPANSION** — adopt architectural Master Plan; improve cafeteria services
- **HOUSING** — comprehensive policy: shorter leases, tenant rights protection, housing bureau, tenant associations, co-op support, residence reform, landlord registration
- **EDUCATIONAL REFORM** — introduce credit system, trimester, summer credits
- **FINANCES** — reduce \$63,000 administrative expenses, independent Finance Director, institute Audit Committee (Management Law students)
- **CROSSROADS** — establish international cultural centre
- **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT** — support Pointe St. Charles, Jeanne Mance, Legal Aid Clinics.

Dynamic action is required to promote student welfare, defeat insularity and establish a human and cultural atmosphere at McGill.

Committee for the candidate



QUALIFICATIONS:

- B.Sc. 4 Majors Math
- Senate Residence Policy Committee
- Task Force on Disciplinary Code Amendment
- Chairman, Union of Residence Students

Sam Boskey

Other candidates talk about financial austerity and student services. But to limit the Students' Society only to poorly-financed services is to kill it as a student union and to turn it into an MSEA. The Executive must actively concentrate on fighting for student NEEDS:

- student control of education, of residences
- full support for a new constitution and student parity at department levels as the only way to democratise the Students' Society and the University
- new services such as legal aid, information bulletin
- fight repressive disciplinary code
- stop McGill's racist policies

After this year's inactivity, any other policy except positive action will destroy any chances for students to basically change their education, the university and society.

The Internal Vice-President must not be an apathetic Manager. He must be an integral part of an Executive committed to progressive change.

EXPERIENCE:

- Arts and Science Faculty student member
- student rep on Political Science and Philosophy Departments
- Education Committee



Kevin O'Connell

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Finance Director of Students' Society
- Graduate Student Representative on Council
- PGSS Council Representative and Executive Member
- Scarlet Key Honour Society
- Gault Estate Board of Management

PLATFORM:

- Financial survival of the Students' Society depends upon a review of all activities to reduce expenditures and increase participation.
- University Centre facilities must be utilized more efficiently and operation costs brought under control.
- Board of Regular Committees should be made more effective to increase faculty participation in the operation of the Students' Society.
- Review of Cafeteria operation and control: past performance is definitely not satisfactory.
- Solution of student housing problem requires constructive planning and positive action.

The financial and administrative crisis of Students' Government can only be solved through the co-ordinated action of an experienced and united executive.

Committee for O'Connell/Strasser



Paul Chiu

EXPERIENCE:

- Vice-President ISA '69-70
- Committee to Increase Students' Society Revenue
- McGill Delegate to Quebec Conference on International Affairs '69
- Summer Hospitality Programme, Graduate Society '69
- Moratorium Committee
- Discotheque Committee, Internal Affairs

UNION & SERVICES:

- Re-organize usage of Union facilities on an EFFICIENT and NON-PROFIT basis
- Re-evaluate expenditures and operational by-laws.
- Improve Cafeteria services
- Maintain regular and well run services (such as coffee houses, a mini theatre, etc.)

RESIDENCE:

- Democratize residence structures with the students
- Tripartite committee to choose warden
- Implement better meal arrangements between residence and union
- Improve vending services
- Examine student housing projects and co-ops

STUDENTS' SOCIETY:

- Students' Society can only be salvaged by serious and competent management



George Snead

Opportunity knocks, and George Snead falls over.

In the course of human events, there arises a true grassroots political figure, skilled in oratory, capable of rising above petty squabbles and the argumentative morass of campus politics. Snead is not such a man. Snead, on his faithful horse Pancho, came riding out of west, with a wealth of political experience behind him (unfortunately none with him). He ran for president of Truss Tech and was humiliated 4000 votes to 3. The election was later declared invalid due to ballot stuffing by Snead.

Inspired by his heroes, Spiro Agnew and Julius Grey, and in keeping with McGill precedents of incompetency and crass ignorance, Snead feels as "qualified" as anyone else.

Why be disappointed later, elect a disappointment now
Head in with Snead.



EXECUTIVE SLATE

SOME PEOPLE MAY NOT VOTE FOR US because

- our names are not Anglo-Saxon or Anglicized
- our appearance is suggestive
- we are undergraduates
- we have not been implicated in previous student government affairs
- we refuse to partake in the hypocritical, empty gestures & utterances of traditional campaigns — in other words, we don't want to bullshit people.
- if any of the aforementioned reasons appear valid to you, eat shit; if not

VOTE

KRAKOWSKI
President

CHECHIK
External VP
A United Executive — Committed to Action

BERNACSEK
Internal VP



Bernacsek

Krakowski

Chechik

Anarchists and Revolutions

by barry katz

In past essays, I have attempted to explain some of the most important aspects of Anarchist political theory, and to examine some of the different variations of the political philosophy held by prominent Anarchist theorists of the last two centuries.

But it is at best insufficient to divorce this necessary theoretical approach from the empirical: What has been the history of the Anarchist movement? Has Anarchism been tried? Why has it not succeeded if it is so great? What is the status of the Movement now? What is its future? These vital questions must be carefully considered.

Almost everybody seems to believe that 'Anarchy' is desirable in some Utopian sense, which is a good start. But I could not expect anyone to convert to Anarchism without providing some historically-based proof that it is not only feasible, but absolutely essential at this point.

The Movement:

Anarchism first became identifiable as a revolutionary movement after the middle of the 19th century, but there have always been Anarchists and Anarchic expressions of the will of the people independent of any movement. Although separated by hundreds of years and hundreds of miles, every revolutionary movement worthy of consideration - from 1789 through the French general strike less than two years ago - has followed a suspiciously similar pattern in its opening stages. Around the 1860's, this pattern became organized into a political philosophy called Anarchism.

The French Revolution of 1789, the revolutions of 1848, the Paris Commune of 1871, the Russian Revolution of 1905 and the overthrow of the Czar in 1917, the uprisings preceding the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the Hungarian Rebellion of 1956, and the French general strike in May-June, 1968: all of these began as people's movements in the most Anarchic sense, since a basic condition of the Anarchist Social Revolution is spontaneity on the part of those people so crudely called "the masses".

In every case, a period of tension, repression and unrest exploded spontaneously into a mass upsurge which challenged the legitimacy of the authoritarian institutions of the State. Another outstandingly common feature of these movements is that they all tended to spontaneously create their own forms of revolutionary self-management.

The Parisian 'sections' of 1793-94 are a classic example of revolutionary self-maintenance. These sections were neighbourhood associations which, functioning on the basis of face-to-face democracy rather than representations, voluntarily undertook the administration of the entire city. These included quasi-police functions, tribunals, distribution of food, public aid, etc. all performed by citizen's committees. Popular assemblies which met after working hours in expropriated churches determined the general policies of the committees, but these were not composed of professional administrators or bureaucrats, but of shopkeepers, labourers, and craftsmen.

This type of popular spontaneity can be seen again and again in all of its revolutionary magnificence: in the Paris Commune 75 years later, the soviets set up by Petrograd workers in 1905, and perhaps most dramatically in the period of the Spanish Civil War.

Successful Experiment Spain 1936

Anarchism began to gain popularity in Spain at the time of the Revolution of September, 1868. In the various Anarchist congresses and assemblies that followed, the Anarchists made highly successful appeals to the Spanish workingman, but also to the rural labourer, which most of the European Anarchist movements had failed to do.

The Movement grew fairly steadily despite harsh and frequently violent at-

tempts by the reactionary Government and Church to suppress or destroy it: during the "violent 1890's", when bombings and assassinations rose to epidemic proportions, a special anti-Anarchist police force, the Brigada Social, was created. But the Anarchists kept blowing up banks, police stations, churches and the police and clergy kept blowing up Anarchists (this fanatical hatred of the Church was of an anti-clerical, not anti-religious nature, as the Church was felt to be a mockery of the ideal of human solidarity). In the meantime, the Anarchist confederation del Trabajo grew to at last 700,000 members.

In accordance with the established pattern, tension and unrest grew, climaxing with the abdication of the king, the resignation of the republican government, and the election of a right-wing party which held office from 1933 - 1935. There was no time for revolution, however, as the Spanish Civil War started with the rising of the generals in July, 1936. During summer and autumn of that year, revolutionary Anarchist conditions existed in many parts of Spain. Even in large, modern cities such as Barcelona, there was expropriation and collectivization, but the factories continued to operate efficiently without managers, public services were provided without government, and life went on.

But the Spanish Anarchists made too many costly blunders, and the Communists and government finally pulled the Movement apart as a political force. Their defeat was complete when Franco's troops entered Barcelona, the stronghold of Spanish Anarchism, without resistance.

Spain has been the last battleground for the Anarchist Movement, but Anarchic activity has continued, all the way to Paris in May-June, 1968, where the sections or soviets reappeared in the

cadres and apparatus, its virtual class distinctions, its authority, discipline, and centralization, and its function of seizing rather than dissolving power, the Party takes on all the trappings of the bourgeois State, becoming a remnant of the past.

In the French Revolution it was the Jacobins; in Russia the Bolsheviks, and in Paris in 1968, all but one of about a dozen vanguard parties withheld full support for the student uprising until May 7, when fighting broke out in the streets.

As if this is not enough, Marx's frequently quoted parable about a Party victory followed by the gradual withering away of the State exhausts the limits of imagination. The State, and indeed, power, become ends in themselves. The fact that those in power do not voluntarily give it up in the public interest is the very essence of revolutionary theory.

Between 1904 - 1917 the Bolshevik Party avoided this trap of centralized authoritarianism because it was illegal and was shattered and reformed too frequently for it to harden into a rigid bureaucracy. Also, it was riddled with opposing factions. But following the October Revolution, workers' control was replaced by union control, which was followed by soviet control, then Party control, then control by the Central Committee and finally the Political Bureau in rapid succession. In short, a monstrous State bureaucracy was formed all over again. How little things change!

So little, in fact, that in 1920 a cry rose up for a "3rd Revolution" to revolutionize the Revolution. But admirably following the example set by the bourgeois State, Lenin and Trotsky succeeded in crushing Nestor Makhno's anarchic peasant militia, the

were almost at the verge of subverting the Movement in their struggle to fill the perceived power vacuum.

This is not meant to be an attack on well-meaning Marxist revolutionaries. But it just happens to be the case that what was a brilliant critique of Industrial Capitalism in 1848 simply does not apply in 1970, except perhaps as a heuristic device with which to study the failures of past revolutions.

The Vanguard Party has proved to be counter-revolutionary; class conflict is no longer applicable in the Marxian sense in a society where divisions cut across virtually all traditional class, value, and institutional lines; the proletarian dictatorship is hardly apt when the political institutions of our present hierarchical society are being challenged on a level never before encountered in the history of propertied society, and every day is more explosive than the last; the worker can hardly be considered to be the primary agent of social change when he has become as bourgeois as the farmer, the soldier, the bureaucrat, the professional, and the student, and Capitalism is antagonizing and producing revolutionaries in all strata of society, especially the Youth Culture.

The Revolutionary Future

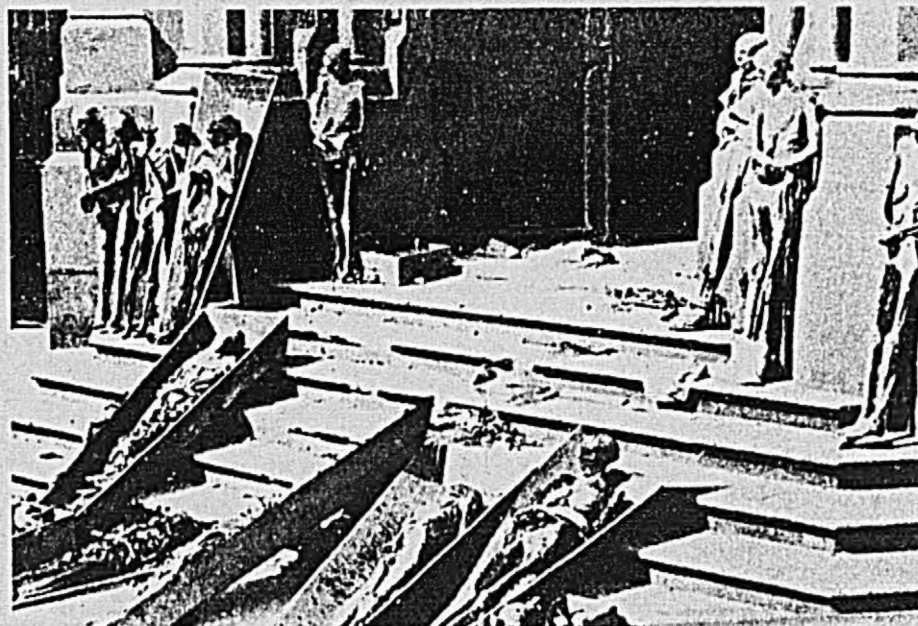
Marxist analysis should not be abandoned at this point, but transcended. With this in mind we can begin to study the question, "Why have all of these fantastic anarchic revolutions failed? Why have they all ended up being co-opted right back into the bourgeois State?" The basic answer to this seems to be that the Anarchist movements of the past all took place in societies with low levels of technology and economies of corresponding scarcity - they lacked the material pre-conditions for Revolution.

In France in 1789, Russia in 1905 and 1917, and Spain in 1936, the Revolution lost its spontaneity when people were forced, by necessity rather than authority, to go back to work. Independent of counter-revolution and reaction, the Revolution was economically bound to close during working hours.

But today, the visions of affluence and leisure suggested by Kropotkin and Bakunin in the 19th century, are being realized in the development of a post-scarcity technology, notably in North America and Western Europe. Our cybernetic society has reached a level of development which enables people to reduce the amount of 'toil' involved in work (work and toil are not synonymous), and to vastly increase that portion of life devoted to self-management and self-fulfillment in the most revolutionary sense.

So now the responsibility lies with revolutionary organization, whose fundamental task is propagandizing. This requires genuine revolutionaries who are prepared to function from within the framework of the forms created by the revolution itself - not those of the Party or the State. The Anarchist Revolutionary must persuade elements of all strata of life to make themselves into genuinely revolutionary organs of self-management and total liberation.

But time is running out. The urban monstrosities which are a product of Capitalism and excessive centralization have drawn too heavily on their natural environment - Earth will probably be unable to support human life for more than two more generations at best.



Church's victims exhumed for public display by Barcelona anarchists.

form of student assemblies and action groups.

Anarchists and Revolutionary Parties

But an element is missing in all of these events: where has the glorious Revolutionary Party been while the people were in the streets engaged in the festival of revolution? Invariably, the party has lagged behind the events, its rigid structure, caught by the spontaneity of events, causes it to act not as a vanguard, but rather as a brake in its efforts to seize the power won by the people.

Rather than guide and coordinate the revolutionary activities, the Party tends to slow them down. This is because they are invariably structured along hierarchical lines that reflect the society they claim to oppose. With its

strike movement of the Petrograd workers, and the Kronstadt Sailors' Rebellion. In 1921, Lenin persuaded the 10th Party Congress to ban factions. The Bolsheviks were not merely suppressing rebellious opposition - they crushed the only social force that could have prevented the growth of a centralized State bureaucracy, and Stalinism.

The Bolsheviks have provided us with a memorable example of the notorious Peter Principle, by demonstrating that the competence of leadership in dealing with a revolutionary situation tends to decrease the higher one ascends in the hierarchy of command, and the further one gets from the people. The events of Paris in 1968 showed that the revolutionary parties

More and the Politics of Travel

by michael prupas

The prologue written in bold type superimposed on a rain-drenched hitch-hiker has the pseudo-tragic, self-satisfied tone of a Montreal Star reporter writing about a successful businessman-turned-alcoholic. "This is the story of Hans...It is told so that others may avoid his fate."

But **More (Toujours Plus)** is not the Montreal Star for it's set on Ibiza, where lots of erstwhile children of industry and television go to find some sun and Mediterranean blue water and Spanish farmhouses that rent for forty dollars a month and keef that goes for seven dollars an ounce.

And as for Hans (Stefan). He's the guy (old co-conspirator in the "Wow, Hot Bagels would be a groooooove" scene, whom you haven't seen in a long time. So you walk up to him and say:

"Hey, man. Whatta ya doing with yourself these days."

And he answers, "Nothing"

Not to be discouraged you repeat the question in a different form: "I haven't seen you for a helluva long time, whatta ya been doing for the past year?"

But he is not about to be polite just to keep you happy. "Nothing" pause "Nothing's been happenin' "

Long pause, and both of you get to thinking that you never did get along too well with each other anyways. So you figure out an original way to

get out of this scene. "Well, be seeing you around."

And he, just as thankful as you, "Yea, see you around." Peace"

Or, Maybe Stefan is you, sometime past or present. And maybe you have done like I have done and travelled to Ibiza just because you heard it was warm there and the living was cheap. You suppress a giggle when he chokes on his first puff of grass and you let loose a sigh when the white walls of the sensuous island town come into sight.

Supposedly Stefan's story is true. He meets Estelle at "somebody rich-who-thinks-he's a hippy's party" in Paris and uses the money that he steals from her to put up the down payment on the rights to rob a bourgeois home. He returns the money to her once to job is completed and since she is slightly attracted to him she offers him the opportunity to make love to her provided that she doesn't have to exert any effort. You, the viewer, can afford to ask questions now, but for Stefan sexual attraction has a momentum all its own.

More is a love-story of a sort. For through all his confusion about what he should be doing as opposed to what he is doing, Stefan finds in Estelle's presence an ointment and an ability to forget. As for Estelle, she protests often enough that she loves him, but she can't stand being with

him all the time and lets him know this in no uncertain terms.

Most important, however, is that **More** is a story about heroin and about heroin-people. Stefan writes in his diary. "Kids who smoke dope or take LSD want to experience life more fully, want to expand their minds to see all the little things that they miss everyday. People who shoot horse want to forget about the world and they look at the hippies with their dope and their acid as crazy little children."

Stefan knew that grass didn't mix with heroin, at least that's what he says. And he wasn't complaining about the grass he was smoking either. Moreover, he was sure that Estelle too, was in love and happy to be with him in their life in the villa overlooking the sea. Hints of Male Chauvinism? Possibly, but that's hardly the question in **More**. The real problem was, how can a girl whose been hooked on horse learn to appreciate the pleasure of getting up in the morning. And, Stefan gets infected with a similar problem. Now that I don't have to do anything that I don't want to do, what do I want to do? Enter Horse.

I often get the feeling that there is someone, somewhere who has answered the problem and could give the rest of us some advice. You can, after all, work six months

every two years in North America and live the next eighteen months in Spain on the money that you save. If only there was somebody who could tell you what to do with your time. It comes down to the basic question of whether you can escape the psychological work ethic and avoid going out of your head.

Right now, there are places all over the world, but primarily in Southern Europe and the Hashish centers of Asia and Africa, where people, mostly young and mostly American, are living full-time the life of no hassle. They answer the question of what there is to do when there is nothing they have to do by postponing the question, by closing their minds off to the rest of the world including friends and family back home.

Like I said, I've ridden the proverbial Marrakech Express, only mine led me to Ibiza, the island where **More** is set. There was a saying among the more hip of the island's foreign community that once you came to Ibiza, you never could leave. There was one character that I remember meeting who had come to Ibiza on a weekend jaunt from Barcelona. He had overstayed four months and had no intention of leaving when I said good-bye to him and Ibiza last June.

Reading was the most popular pastime on Ibiza. Science fiction and Astrology were

the favorite topics and proper birth signs attained a degree of importance in social relationships which I have not seen anywhere else, or should I say that I haven't been involved with that scene in any other place. Once you get to that scene it is impossible to think in terms of a future social revolution because your frame of reference is no longer the working or the studying that you do but whether or not you like people you're with and the place where you are staying.

This, in a sense, is the problem that Stefan and Estelle were facing when they started shooting Heroin. They were totally detached from the possibility of having to work for a living and were able to devote their energies to an almost pure metaphysical kind of existence. They found something much more reliable than love to supplement their relationship.

Stefan kills himself by taking an overdose of heroin when he realizes that Estelle loves someone else. A deed which finds its literary justice in the fact that he can no longer fulfill his need for love as well as his need for heroin. He was left with a habit which would have killed him sooner or later anyways.

It just makes you wonder whether or not you were lucky that at a certain point in your life no one offered to shoot you up.

Yippies plot to overthrow Amerika

by jerry rubin
reprinted from los angeles free press

At midnight Sunday, 30 hours after our arrival, a mechanical Big Brother voice boomed from the Pentagon that all who stayed would be arrested. Huge vans rolled in.

We vowed that we would never again choose out of principle to get arrested, but we needed to complete the Pentagon demonstration theatrically.

I was busted while engaging in a religious act, pissing on the Pentagon wall. It satisfied an immediate need and made a profound moral statement. I demanded they charge me with "urinating on the Pentagon," a political-sexual crime. Instead they booked me for "loitering," and I got 30 days in jail.

After they put us away, cleaning crews came in to clean up the rest of the garbage. They tried to clean up so well that the five o'clock Monday morning war shift would think nothing happened. But our spray-painted CHE LIVES signs were invincible.

all the Man's machines
and all the Man's men
couldn't wash the blood
away in time.

We got very stoned so we could look at the problem logically:

It's a youth revolution.

Gimme a "Y"

It's an international revolution.

Gimme an "I."

It's people trying to have meaning, fun ecstasy in their lives — a party.

Gimme a "P."

Whattaya got?

Youth International Party.

Paul Krassner jumped to his feet and shouted: "YIP-pee! We're yippies!"

A movement was born.

All of us in the room that New Year's Eve knew, when we heard it, that in a few months "yippie" would become a household word.

Would people really call themselves yippies?

A few months earlier Dean Rusk came to town and we ran through the streets setting fires in trash cans, splashing blood onto passing limousines and disrupting traffic. As we ran, we shouted something that sounded like "yippie."

Yippie is the sound of surging through the streets.

Yippies — the name of a non-organization, nonpolitical Party. Also the actor in the party: a yippie! And the battle cry: YIPPIE!

Myths offer kids a model to identify with.

Amerika's myths — from George Washington to Superman to Tarzan to John Wayne — are dead. Amerikan youth must create their own myths.

A new man was born smoking pot while besieging the Pentagon, but there was no myth to describe him. There were no images to describe all the 14-year-old freaks in Kansas, dropping acid, growing their hair long and de-

serting their homes and their schools. There were no images to describe all the artists leaving the prison of middle-class Amerika to live and create art on the streets.

The Marxist acidhead, the psychedelic Bolshevik. He didn't feel at home in SDS, and he wasn't a flower-power hippie or a campus intellectual. A stoned politico. A hybrid mixture of New Left and hippie coming out something different.

A streetfighting freck, a dropout who carries a gun at his hip. So ugly that middle-class society is frightened by how he looks.

A longhaired, bearded, hairy, crazy motherfucker whose life is theater, every moment creating the new society as he destroys the old.

The reality was there. A myth was needed to coalesce the energy.

Yippies forged that myth and inspired potential yippies in every small town and city throughout the country to throw down their text-books and be free.

Yippies would use the Democratic Party and the Czechago theater to build our stage and make the myth; we'd steal the media away from the Democrats and create the specter of "yippies" overthrowing Amerika.

The myth is real if it builds a stage for people to play out their own dreams and fantasies.

The myth is always bigger than the man. The myth of Che Guevara is even more powerful than Che. The myth of SDS is stronger than SDS.

The myth of yippie will overthrow the government.

The myth makes the revolution. Marx is a myth. Mao is a myth. Dylan is a myth. The Black Panthers are a myth.

People try to fulfill the myth; it brings out the best in them.

The secret to the yippie myth is that it's nonsense. Its basic informational statement is a blank piece of paper.

The left immediately attacked us as apolitical, irrational, acidhead freaks who were channeling the "political rebellion of youth" into dope, rock music and be-ins. The hippies saw us as Marxists in psychedelic clothes using dope, rock music and be-ins to radicalize youth politically at the end of a policeman's club.

The hippies see us as politicians and the politicians see us as hippies. Only the right wing sees us for what we actually are.

The slogan of the yippies is: "Rise up and abandon the creeping meatball!" The straight press thought that "creeping meatball" meant Lyndon Baines Johnson and that we wanted to throw him out of office.

We just laughed, because we love LBJ. LBJ was our leader, founder, guru. Where would we be without LBJ?

Inside the Shah's Prisons

by bertrand russell

(from a pamphlet of the cttee to defend political prisoners in Iran.)

During recent weeks deteriorating conditions in Iran have brought me reports and appeals from many countries in Eastern and Western Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, and from Iranians in their own country and scattered throughout the world. Most of these appeals concern the new wave of repression which has swept the country, culminating absurdly, in the world conference on human rights, held in Teheran from April 22 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. Near to the conference hall used for this august international gathering stands the notorious Ghesel-Ghala jail for political prisoners, reminding the world that, after Saigon and Athens, Teheran was the least appropriate choice for such a celebration.

Iran was one of the first signatories to the Declaration of Human Rights. For many years, however, there has been suppression of political parties, detention without trial (or following a show trial) and control of the press. Elementary rights, such as freedom of opinion, of association and of assembly, have been violated systematically. The secret political police (SAVAK) have terminated violently the exercise of rights guaranteed by Art. 17, 18 and 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights.

The brutality and corruption which characterize the Iranian authorities start at the top. In 1941 the reigning Shah, Reza Khan Pahlevi, was forced to abdicate because of his connections with the Nazis. He was succeeded by his son, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, whose appointment of General Zahedi as Prime Minister in August 1953 broke the attempt to nationalize the oil industry under Dr. Mossadegh. The Shah restored diplomatic relations with Britain and joined the Baghdad Pact (later CENTO), thus taking Iran firmly into the Western military camp. More recently the Shah has spent a large fortune in advertising a supposed land-reform program which keeps most of the land in the hands of a rich elite. It cannot be said that the people have benefited greatly in the change from Nazi to CIA loyalties.

The last few months have seen a wave of strikes and demonstrations met by arrests and banishments. In early February university and high school students in Teheran and Shiraz started a long strike. The universities were surrounded by the army. Shiraz university was closed down after tanks were sent to meet demonstrators in the streets. Teheran university was still partially closed many weeks later. Some 50 student leaders were imprisoned, including Bamdad Arfazadeh, Majid Ahasan, Alizera Arfazadeh, Beezhan Jazani and Hassan Zarifi. Several of them, without even a mock trial, were put in notorious prisons in unbearable climates, such as Semnan prison on the edge of the desert where temperatures of 140°F. are recorded. Some of these jails are many hundreds of miles from the capital, and the families of prisoners often have to search for their relatives unaided by the authorities.

In 1965 a series of trials started which prompted severe criticism in the foreign press. Many of the victims of these trials have been students and intellectuals who have been removed to provincial prisons. Among these are

Parviz Nikkah and Ahmad Mansouri, sentenced in 1965 to 10 years and life imprisonment, respectively. Similarly, victims of the third trial, Hekmatjou and Khavari, were taken secretly from Wasr jail for political prisoners in Teheran to provincial jails. Article 79 of the Constitution, which requires the presence of a jury at political trials, has been flouted for 15 years. Opponents of the regime are placed before military tribunals. Sentences on the group of professors in 1963 and on Teheran university students the following year were imposed in secret sessions. In 1964 and 1965 the legal defenders of the Teheran university professors were so hounded by the secret police that the right to choose such defenders freely ceased. In 1965 the accused students and intellectuals were tortured.

A letter

The following extracts are from a letter dated December 13, 1967, from a group of political prisoners in Ghassr No. 4 Prison, Teheran:

Political prisoners not human beings

"In Iran, political prisoners are not counted as human being by the oligarchy. They are regarded as even lower than animals. At first, during what are called 'preliminary investigations' at the Ghezel Ghala prison or the police temporary prison, they are subjected to pains and tortures which often result in the loss of function of some of their organs...

After the "conviction"

"After 'conviction' they are transferred to Teheran's Ghassar Central prison, where they may be kept for many years or for the rest of their lives. There, raising a small objection to the ill-treatment they receive can earn them exile to distant ill-climated places, such as Bandar Abbass, Borazjan and Iranshahr.

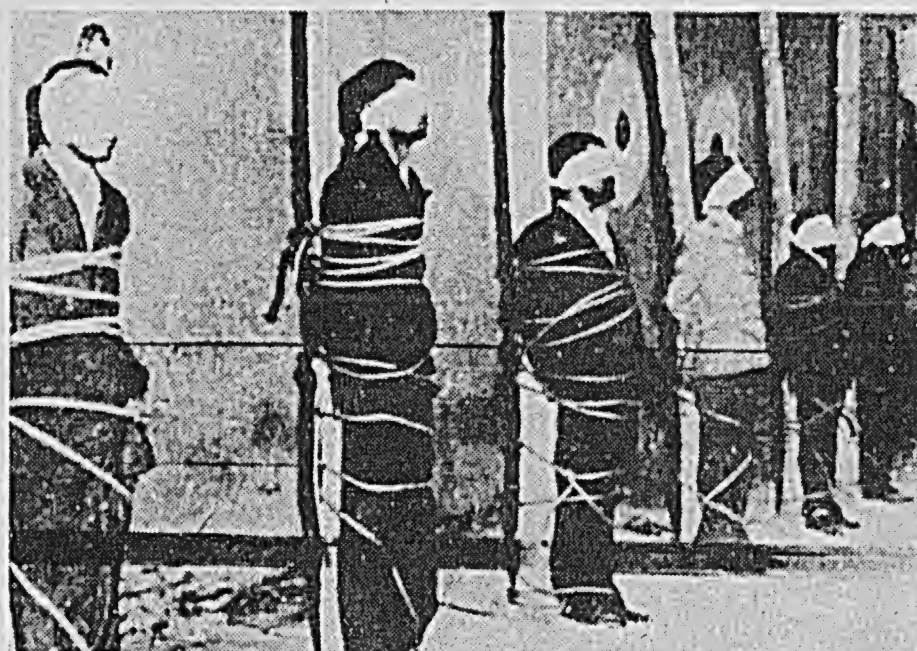
"Our prison, the Ghassar No. 4 contains about one hundred political prisoners, and describing a few aspects of life here may make the situation clearer for you.

Sentences extended

"Prolonging sentences: In the past seven or eight months, many prisoners have been called to the Army Court and their sentences prolonged. Messrs. Abdollah Moulaki and Hossein Bonakdar were tried for praying and given three more years under clause 69 which is for incitement to arm! Mr. Seyyed Mohsen Tahery is being tried for saying 'good luck' to another prisoner who was being freed. His punishment is not announced yet. Mr. Abelfazl Hakimy was called to the Court and tried for arranging a gathering of friends on his release. However, after intense activity on his behalf he was acquitted...

Prison conditions deplorable

"Accommodation: This is one of the saddest aspects of life here. The prisoner does not have a space more than 70 centimetres by one and a half meters to himself. Some of the prisons,



Hundreds of Iranian patriots have been executed by the Military dictatorship of the Shah.

such as the Ghassr No. 3 do not even have any open space for exercises of breathing fresh air...

Rations: 12 rials in cash (about .15), 14 grammes of sugar, and one gramme of tea per day, plus 40 grammes of soap and two loaves of bread per week. It is not necessary to tell you the consequences of living on these meagre rations, especially if you remember that part of the money must be saved for purchasing clothes and other necessities...

Who will come to the rescue?

"We do not know what organisations, groups, or individuals are to come to our rescue. Will those who continually talk about humanity and justice choose to be silent here and thus with their silence share in these crimes against humanity? All over the world there are organisations for the prevention of cruelty against animals. These spend huge sums of money to fill the mass media with noise whenever a limping or starving dog is discovered somewhere. Yet, in countries such as Iran, people are subjected to all kinds of pain and tortures and even the animal-lovers of the world keep silent about it.

"Please excuse us for withholding our names. We hope, probably in vain, to avoid years of additional imprisonment which the regime would certainly give us for writing this letter..."

A group of political prisoners in Ghezel Ghala prison, Teheran, in a letter sent out on November 29, 1967, described in detail SAVAK tortures of a "group of clergymen and bazaar shopkeepers here". The charges made against them were the distribution of leaflets, "the contents of which, however, were only counsel and guidance to the Government." The following instances were given:

"The writer Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsenjany was tortured twelve hours, during which period one of his ears was seriously damaged. Mr. Ali Gha-

youry, who is the Imam of the Pol Siman mosque in Teheran, was shipped, slapped, beaten and an instrument which causes the chest to stay expanded by means of weights attached to his arms, thus making breathing difficult, was applied to him. As a result of this treatment his shoulders, kidneys and the side of his body have been injured. He has since been repeatedly interrogated and tortured. During the interrogation of Mr. Rabani-Shirazi, his hands were pinioned behind his back while his arms were also tied with a rope. He was threatened and molested and he still remains in solitary confinement.

Tortures vile

"Mr. Sahab-El Zamani Hamdani, who is suffering from stomach ulcers and general weakness, has been tortured for hours at the SAVAK headquarters in Qum, as well as Ghezel Ghala. The tortures were so vile and inhuman in his case that we are ashamed to describe them. Consequently he is very ill and we do not know whether he is going to survive. Mr. Mehdi Koroubi who has just recently returned from exile was severely beaten. His sense of hearing has been seriously damaged and chances of his improvement are very small. The language of his interrogators was again so vile that it is indescribable. Mr. Sharii Shazazi almost died under their kicking and whipping.

"Our aim is not to incite your emotions with these sorrowful events, nor to ask for your help. Those who are suffering at the hands of the SAVAK are tolerating these oppressions with fortitude. Our intention is to tell those, who, due to their simplicity and humility, believe that the Iranian oligarchy is ruling in accordance with the Charter of Human Rights and is prepared to put their grievances right, that they are mistaken; to tell those who rationalize their own passivity, on the grounds of shortage of men and lack of support, that there are many who are willing to make sacrifices for justice; to inform the leaders of the faith, who are in control of great forces among the Iranian people, that in the day of judgment they will not be excused for being ignorant of these atrocities. We shall continue in our way, you decide on yours!"

Progress in the Quebec Labour Movement

adapted from a paper by robert hajaly

In spite of all the attention directed at the radical youth movement in the last few years it is still clear that large-scale political and social change can only occur with the active support of labour. In this respect, the recent changes that have taken place in the 225,000 member Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions have special significance.

Unlike the other large labour central in Quebec, the 250,000 member Quebec Federation of Labour, the CNTU is not affiliated with the conservative American unions — the AFL — CIO — but rather has its origins in the specific conditions of Quebec society, and retains its independent national character today. Among these conditions are I the foreign character of Anglo-American liberal capitalist ideology; II, the remarkable degree of overlap between class and national divisions, and III, a history of bitter and sometimes violent struggle against Quebec's conservative elites, exemplified by the Union Nationale and St. James Street, in the latter case notably certain corporations infamous for their reactionary policies.

What follows is a brief attempt to describe and evaluate the recent state and direction of politicization of the CNTU, at three levels: the national confederation, the municipal central labour councils, and collective bargaining, and to show how the QFL is now also following the same path.

Reference is made to the Gorzian model of the labour movement, exemplified in practice by the Italian and segments of the French labour movement. In André Gorz's terms:

"Unions battle not only over better wages and working conditions, but also over democratic control of production, over what is produced, and how ('auto-gestion'). On a wider level, the unions represent the public needs of the people in opposition to the manipulation and creation of (private) needs by capital. This is partially accomplished by posing counter-plans or models to those of capital or the State which 'must reveal the urgency of the qualitative needs which neo-capitalist ideology ignores or represses; and which must make these needs conscious by demonstrating the possibility and the positive conditions of their satisfaction.'"

The unions struggle for forms of work which are creative and self-fulfilling, as opposed to those subordinated to the exigencies of capitalist production. This form of 'revolutionary reformism' is consistently presented as, and constitutes a strategy towards a socialism which the 'reforms' prefigure; however, it requires for its success the existence of a radical working class party which it supports and co-ordinates with:

Union action, however, can break through only if the class contradictions which it reveals are translated into a unifying political perspective and struggle by radical parties. Working class parties are powerless in the absence of the laboring masses' struggle, but the latter can get nowhere in the absence of a radical political force.

It is possible to view the CNTU as a combination of the American and Gorzian (syndicalist) forms of the labour movement, the latter serving as a positive politicizing model, the former as a depoliticizing influence restraining and weakening political action and attitudes. For this reason continual reference will be made to both these models in the following evaluation of the CNTU's recent activity.

National Confederation

The presentation of President Marcel Pépin's Rapport Moral to the 1966 CNTU Congress marked, in a sense, the beginning of the present stage of the CNTU.

Essentially, it called for democratic decision-making on the level of the company, industry, region and the entire economy; it denied the right of capital to make decisions on its own affecting workers or in general, having wide-scale effects. It recommended that corporate information necessary for the workers' participation in decision-making be given them, and that workers' councils be set up in each company to effect such participation. It claimed that workers had the right to at least a part of capital gains, while leaving dividends to the shareholders, a position similar to that proposed by some of the (left-wing) non-communist French unions. Pépin's position was, in short, reformist democratic socialism, though it could be viewed as, in some sense, Gorzian, except that it by no means made it clear that the eventual aim was full-

blown' socialism, as the Gorzian strategy would entail, most likely because this was not the aim.

The same congress approved the formation by the central labour councils of political action committees in each electoral county, and the Confederal Bureau allocated funds to them in December 1966, and delineated their tasks. Although reports conflict, it is my general impression that the resources allocated are meagre, and, correspondingly, their degree of effectiveness was low.

The next Congress, held in October 1968, and attended by 1,200 delegates, adopted Pépin's plan for a 'second front', going beyond the traditional activity of collective bargaining — the union was to act as a vanguard, not only for its own members, but for the majority of the populace, powerless in the face of giant corporations, in the fight against unemployment, inflation, lack of low-cost housing, high (regressive) sales taxes, lack of government economic planning, speculation, etc.

The resources devoted to the PACs through the central councils were increased, and they were to organize or co-ordinate with citizens' and (CYC) workers' committees, and tenant, consumer and co-operative groups. Relative to the tenor of American and even Canadian labour unionism, this social activism seems quite progressive; it lifts the CNTU from the status of an interest group to the centre of a social movement. However, from the perspective of the more radical European unions, it would be viewed as reformist, and it was for this reason that it was criticized by Michel Chartrand as lacking a clear political philosophy, at a meeting of the Conseil Confédéral (the new 178-man in-



The struggle against big business

terim governing body of the CNTU) held on January 27, 1969. Furthermore, it is unclear how much material support it has from the rank-and-file at the level of the municipal central council or the county PAC.

More radical than the Second Front was the adoption by the Congress of a manifesto, presented by the confederal PAC, entitled 'l'Action Politique'. In summary, it contained a critique of capitalism, and in particular, of American imperialism in Canada, criticized the near-exclusive control of political institutions at all levels by capital and the local bourgeoisie, and set out a strategy for labour to acquire control of these institutions. Among the specific recommendations, were the formation of a provincial PAC and regional and municipal councils of all labour, the creation of political units at the factory level, the co-ordination of strike and political organizers, the publication of a mass-distribution paper in opposition to the establishment press, and the presentation of candidates at all municipal and school board elections; these actions were conceived of as the first steps toward the formation of a provincial labour party.

The results of this decision have been spotty: I. The mass publication paper entitled *Québec-Press*, was begun in October 1969, financed by the CNTU, the FTQ, the CEQ, and various workers' and

citizens' committees. II. A provincial-wide school for political organizers has not been started, indicating that the CNTU is not willing to allocate the necessary resources, in other words, has not reached the 'stage of politicization necessary for such large-scale political work to begin. III. The Congress (October 1968) separated the functions of the federations and the central councils, so that the former were exclusively concerned with the negotiation and enforcement of collective agreements, the "day-to-day" business of unions, while the latter were exclusively concerned with representing the workers to various governing bodies, and with their political education and organization.

The point is that while this did not necessarily prevent the co-ordination of strike and political action, nevertheless the arguments with which it was proposed and carried, indicated that the delegates did not view collective bargaining in its demands as being explicitly political, either then or for the future; furthermore, although it was not specifically stated, one gets the feeling that the political action of the central councils was regarded as secondary, to be taken care of by whatever resources were left over after the 'bread-and-butter' business of collective bargaining had been taken care of. To the extent to which this is true, it is quite understandable, and it is no worse than the behavior demonstrated by American or British unions. However, as a reflection of the actual content of collective bargaining and the consciousness of union militants, it does reveal how far the CNTU has to go before it approximates the Gorzian conception of the labour union movement.

On January 26, 1969, the Conseil Confédéral of the CNTU issued a series of demands and proposals for legislation to be implemented by either the federal or the provincial government. On February 17, the CNTU issued a brief in a similar vein to the federal government. In both these cases, it was acting in the traditional role of the legislative voice of labour, as an interest pressure group, with the important modification that it viewed that interest in the widest terms, or more exactly, that it spoke not only for unionized workers, but for all paid workers.

Its stand in favour of French as the national and working language of Quebec, foreshadowed its position against Bill 63 in the fall of the same year. The latter, became "for many union officers and members the occasion for a sweeping challenge of the status quo in the labor movement and politics generally." While several municipal central councils helped organize opposition, the central as a whole was unable to act; as one CNTU officer put it:

"We were told at the last convention that we should open a 'second front' to fight for broader social issues than those we deal with in bargaining. Yet no financial resources were allotted to this task, and now we can see that the CNTU is not geared to deal with extra-bargaining matters."

This, more than anything else, indicates the extent to which the CNTU as a whole has to commit itself politically, to politicize itself, before it assumes the political force of a social movement.

Tant à la CSN qu'à la FTQ, environ 80% des permanents sont pris par du travail ayant trait à la négociation, à l'organisation, à l'administration et aux services locaux. Toutes les autres fonctions syndicales — telles que l'éducation, la formation politique — deviennent accessoires...

It also indicates the distance between the rhetoric and aims of the leadership and the political consciousness and action of the base, the rank-and-file. However, the direction is clearly one toward increasing politicization.

Recent developments in Montréal

This is most clearly demonstrated by the Montreal Central Council, representing 67,000 workers. First charged with organizing PACs in the 57 counties under its jurisdiction in December 1966, it elected Michel Chartrand, President and representative to the Confederal Bureau in December 1968. Under Chartrand, the MCC has taken the lead in securing an independent newspaper, in helping to form a 'Front Commun' with left-wing nationalist groups such as le Front de Libération Populaire, le Mouvement Syndical et Politique, Ligue Socialiste

continued on page 11

ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

V.P. (EXTERNAL), E.U.S.

FAROOQUE MIRZA

PEN SKETCH:

- Class rep., Students' Faculty Committee
- (Civil Engr. Dept.) 1968-69, 69-70
- Secretary Pakistan Club, 1968-69
- Chairman International Students Club, 1968-69
- University Scholar, 1969-70
- Vice-President Civil Society, 1969-70

PLATFORM:

1. Course reforms
2. Expanded tutorial program
3. Faculty representation by population
4. Employment (summer and permanent)



EXTERNAL VICE-PRESIDENT (E.U.S.)

TOM DEDEK

- External Relations
- Representation on External Conferences
- Improve Public & Campus Relations
- Help Academically New Students in upper years
- Encourage teach-ins on a large scale
- Summer Job Committee
- Special look at lower years
- Exert pressure on governing body for any worthy reform

EXTERNAL VICE PRESIDENT EUS
GREN NORTON

The ability to control the direction and quality of education is as essential as that education itself. Course evaluation surveys without planned feedback or action provide only another exercise in filling out an IBM card. Departmental committees operate in a vacuum, student representatives on Faculty and other governing bodies too often deal with semantics and personal hang-ups to the point that curricular progress stagnates.

The technical aspect of an engineering education tends to be overemphasized, while the implications of the effects of technology on society are overlooked. The EUS should take the initiative — through the organization of teach-ins and seminars — to provide informed discussion on pertinent social issues which affect everyone on campus.

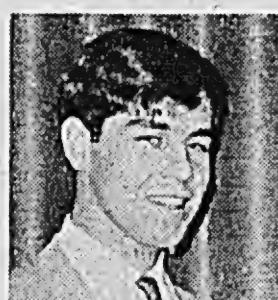
We have recently achieved some voice — though much less than is desirable — in the orientation of our education. The coordination of pressure for relevance and reform in the curriculum is the problem we must now attack.

If you give a damn, give us your vote.

VAN DASSEN

NORTON

LETAI

INTERNAL VICE-PRESIDENT
ROY LOCHHEAD

In the final analysis, Roy Lochhead is the best man for Internal Vice President. He is the only candidate who has previously shown active interest in E.U.S. activities. He built the Engineering Ski Club from an idea into a successful organization. At the same time he worked on the organizational committee of the Engineering Blood Drive.

It is Roy's contention that the election of an executive slate is not in the best interests of the Engineering students. He feels that the presence of an executive slate in office would surely decrease the amount of student participation in E.U.S. administration, due to the inevitability of clique rule.

The issue in this election is not the candidates' platforms, as the other two candidates have essentially the same ideas as Roy. The choice must be made on the basis of which man will be most useful to the constituents of the E.U.S.

— Committee for the Candidate.

INTERNAL V.P.

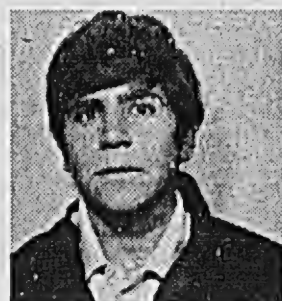
ANDRE D. HABER

ELECTRICAL 4

- E.U.S. Member
- Student

PLATFORM:

1. Course reforms
2. Expanded tutorial program
3. Faculty representation by population
4. Reduction in textbook prices
5. Employment
6. Plumbers' Pot — liberalized
7. Cafeteria

PRESIDENT EUS
DERK VAN DASSEN

A campaign promise is one thing; the implementation of ideas and policies is another. An executive which cannot communicate within itself can hardly be expected to communicate with the student body. As a slate, we can avoid the fragmented approach to pressure for change which too often characterizes student politics, and can effectively concentrate on dealing with the issues through the efficient interaction of a unified executive.

The stereotyped image of the "Plumber" is now a myth. Just as a practicing engineer has to relate to the society in which he works, so an engineering student must be an integral part of the campus community to which he belongs. Social problems such as pollution, abortion, racism, etc., concern everyone: the engineer as well. The engineer should no longer be able to detach his conscience entirely from his work.

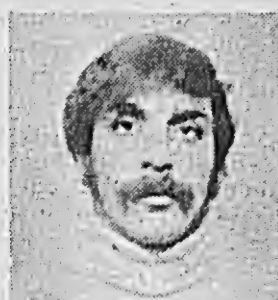
Paying your dues to the EUS is one thing; contributing something of yourself is another. The excuse of academic pressure no longer exempts an engineer from considering the moral and social consequences of his technology. If the EUS is to represent more than a cafeteria gripes committee or an industrial employment source, it must engage the support of a new socially-aware engineer, in both matters of importance now, at McGill, as well as later, as a part of society.

If you give a damn, give us your vote.

VAN DASSEN

NORTON

LETAI



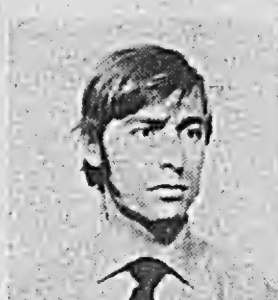
PRESIDENT

DAVID HABIB

ELECTRICAL 4

EXPERIENCE

- Vice President — PSI Upsilon Fraternity
- Rushing manager — PSI Upsilon Fraternity
- Engineering blood drive 1969-70.

INTERNAL VICE-PRESIDENT EUS
PETER LETAI

Activities sponsored by the EUS should supplement the academic life of any student. In the past, the EUS has done little to satisfy this need. Consequently, a total re-evaluation of all internal activities is a definite necessity. The present structure of events such as the Fall Informal and the Plumber's Ball must undergo drastic modification. Rock festivals, teach-ins, and other forms of social involvement are urgently needed. The Plumber's Pot must be expanded to contain not only humour, but also inter-departmental news, course information, and articles on social problems particularly relevant to engineers.

The key to successful change will be:

Communications — between the EUS, the students, faculty, and the rest of the university community by means of the Plumber's Pot and extensive inter-personal contact.

Participation — by all who have ideas and are interested in organizing or taking part.

If you give a damn, give us your vote.

VAN DASSEN

NORTON

LETAI



The politicization of the workers: Quebec city

The Quebec Labour Movement

continued from page 9

Ouvrière, the LIS, and various citizens' and workers' committees. These organizations are characterized by cross-linking memberships, with CNTU militants working in many citizens' and workers' committees. The Front Commun has organized several political actions, including Opérations McGill, Congrès (protesting against the NU at its convention last summer), and Libération (over the treatment of alleged FLQ terrorists and socialists, Pierre Vallières and Charles Gagnon), as well as participating in the large-scale demonstrations over Bill 63.

In addition, the MCC has held meetings and seminars on urban problems, has allocated money to citizens' committees and tenants' groups, has supported the Company of Young Canadians against the Drapeau-Saulnier administration, and has generally formed the only real opposition the administration has, putting forward counter-policies reflecting the priorities and interests of the salaried and wage-earning workers of Montreal. Indicative of the degree of 'radicalness' of the MCC is the following motion (paraphrased), passed enthusiastically by 300 delegates in the face of Montreal's by-law banning demonstrations: "The omnibus resolution also charged collusion between the provincial and Montreal administrators and the forces of capitalism in 'passing anti-democratic laws to install a fascist regime' aimed at protecting the interests of the capitalist exploiters."

Outside of Montréal

Most other central councils, with the possible exception of Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean, are much more quiescent. Possible reasons for this difference are: I. the greater presence and intensity of the French-English problem in metropolitan Montreal than in the rest of the province; II. the existence and pressure of problems posed by mass urbanization; III. the existence of considerable left-wing activity in Montreal, independent of the labour movement (although the FLP and the CYC are active throughout the province); and, IV. the leadership of Chartrand himself.

My general impression is that most of the central councils are failing to fulfill the role set out for them by the Congress, and certainly by the Gorzian model. The reasons are the lack of commitment of union resources to political work, and the lack of politicization of its members.

Collective Bargaining

It is here, at the base, where union activity most involves the rank-and-file, that the level of consciousness and contestation are lowest. There is very little attempt to challenge the decision-making powers of management, to negotiate what is produced, for whom, and how. The most notable exceptions to this have occurred in the white-collar or 'new working class' unions of profession-

als and semi-professionals — e.g. nurses at Hôpital Charles Le Moyne demanding an investigation into the hospital's poor treatment of patients, maladministration, and lack of equipment; engineers at Hydro-Quebec protesting the turning over of the construction of Manic 5 to private industry; teachers negotiating such items as classroom student/teacher ratios, professional upgrading, and education aids. These, however, have occurred only in public and semi-public areas; they have yet to spread to industry.

The other main fashion in which collective bargaining has been politicized is in cases where the provincial government is either the employer or heavily involved as a regulator: the civil service, the Quebec Liquor Board, and the construction industry. One exception in the field of private industry is in cases where plants are shut down, which usually produces union demands that the government either subsidize, regulate or nationalize the industry concerned, and generally assume a greater function of economic planning: one case (Domtar, in Windsor, Quebec) even led to an armed occupation of the plant.

The labour law governing collective bargaining accounts at least partially for its conservative nature: I it limits the bargaining unit to a single employer, thus preventing industry-wide and regional negotiations and strikes, necessary aspects of the Gorzian strategy; II, it limits the scope of collective bargaining to wages and working conditions; III, it prevents any strike action during the duration of a collective agreement, thus discouraging the maintenance of union militancy.

It is a measure of the depoliticization of the labour unions that they have not pressured for a revision of these laws.

There is also another, more subtle reason, which reflects the way in which union members perceive their interests: An affluent union whose members' income is higher than the national average, but which follows a strict policy of market unionism, is definitely conservative; but, this is not necessarily so of one whose members' income is considerably below average, for they suffer from poverty.

In other words, poverty, as perceived and experienced, is culturally determined, not an ever-constant state — relative, not absolute. In this perspective, the priority ascribed by such unions to wages is quite understandable, and has definite political meaning, which can be developed.

This is illustrated by part of a speech of an ordinary union member, written, but not delivered, at a strike meeting of his union:

Think of your children, who live in the same society, in the same schools, and who are ashamed because their parents do not have the money to treat them decently. . . Stand together, and a week from today the city of Montréal will be completely paralysed. That day, people will see how important we are in the life of the city, and justice may prevail.

The Québec Federation of Labour

All the evidence indicates that the QFL is beginning to fully feel the same forces originating in Quebec which have shaped the CNTU, and to transform itself after the fashion of the latter. For one thing, the QFL membership has never strongly supported the NDP, as only 8% of its locals, representing 5% of its members, are affiliated to it (versus 36% in Ontario), with the result that: "The party has still not been able to put itself on a financial basis. . ."

At the last FTQ convention, 700 delegates voted not to extend their support to the provincial NDP. Instead, they adopted a committee report, recommending that the QFL be reorganized, so that it "could play a greater role in social and political matters through workers' councils and trade union locals" along the lines of the CNTU. They also adopted a motion presented from the floor, calling for the merger of the QFL, CNTU, CEQ, (the 65,000 member teachers' union), U.C.C. (the 60,000 member farmers' union), and the co-operative movement, and stating that "the absence of one large federation made workers' political action impossible at different levels of government." The convention "brought the QFL into political activism" and demonstrated the left-wing nationalist sentiments of its members by opposing Bill 63 in favour of a unilingualist policy, and calling for the immediate release of Charles Gagnon and Pierre Vallières.

The other centrals welcomed the unity resolution as "une proposition généreuse mais prématurée. . .", and instead, along with the QFL, decided to form a common (political) front, whose first congress, to be held in 1970, would have two goals:

I. L'étude des moyens à prendre pour la promotion de la condition des salariés québécois;

II. Le regroupement de ces salariés sur des bases locales et régionales, indépendamment des allégeances syndicales.

The congress is to be preceded by a meeting in each of the 12 economic regions of Quebec, attended by delegates of the member organizations, in order to build up grass-roots support. There is an obvious possibility that the front, like the merger of the Canadian Congress of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress in 1956, will be a prelude to the formation of a mass political party.

Some final reflections

It is Gad Horowitz's thesis, in discussing the relationship of left-wing parties to the labour unions, and in particular, the degree to which they are hurt publicly by their close identification with the latter, that: "The solution to the problem. . . lies not in the loosening of union-party links, but in the improvement of the image of the unions." Only then will "Increased union support and increased middle-class support. . . become compatible goals".

The point, however, is that the unions have a poor image, precisely because their demands generally have been corporatist, and perceived as such; that is, as solely within the interests, narrowly defined,



Michel Chartrand — leader of Montreal's Central Council

of their members. It is only when they pose demands on the industry, municipal, regional and provincial levels, seeking a qualitative transformation of society — i.e. in the interests of all paid workers (65% of whom are not unionized) — will they become the centre of a social movement, and an asset to a future left-wing party. Two recent examples of this, though within a liberal framework, are the UAW's intention to negotiate as part of their collective agreement, the installation of anti-pollution devices, and the opposition of the CNTU, the QFL, and the CEQ to the Drapeau-Saulnier anti-demonstration by-law.

The CNTU, despite the expected slowness and unevenness of its progress in this direction, and the soon-to-be-formed Common Front, do give signs of ultimately achieving a true syndicalist, as opposed to corporatist status, of unifying "The necessary diversity of objectives. . ." of their members, "on the level of strategic vision".

However it is my feeling that significant social change will depend on two further factors: I. Long-term economic stagnation in Quebec, due partly to the effect of a world-wide downturn in investment outlets and economic levels, and more specifically to the political instability caused by the independence movement (not independence itself) in Quebec. II. The formation and example of successful socialist régimes in certain European countries such as Italy or France. The existence of revolutionary countries in the Third World do not serve, because of their economically backward condition, as effective political models for Quebec, in spite of the colonialist and imperialist similarities: while Marxist socialism in advanced societies has been discredited, for the present, by the Soviet Union.

Principalship poll candidates



Ross, Howard I.

BA (McGill), MA (Oxon), LL.D. (Queens), LL.D. (SGWU). Former Chancellor of McGill University. Dean, Faculty of Management. Associate professor of Management.

HIS CANDIDACY: "I don't consider myself a candidate at all, for reasons that are too numerous to mention."

THE NEW PRINCIPAL: "He should have the respect of everybody — students, and staff. This is a big organization to run. Management is an important part of it. But also he is a symbol. He has to be able to project a good image of the university in the outside world. He should have talents in both internal and external areas, and honesty and leadership. He will have to be constitutionally strong — it's a demanding job."



Shaw, Robert

B Eng (McGill), D Sc (MCM), D Eng (NSTC)

Vice-Principal, Administration

HIS CANDIDACY: "I have no comment to make on the subject."

THE UNIVERSITY: "There are 3 basic groups in the university — students, faculty and the business side, the administration if you wish. People in the third group should be those most knowledgeable in the business affairs of the community."

The voice of experience is more important than the voice of the student, when the governors are making decisions to use funds to do what the university wants. We need a good cross-section of the community on the Board of Governors. By definition the university is not a democratic thing. If we're to achieve academic integrity we must not place ourselves in the position of setting policy for a teacher. We must not restrict discussion and transmission of ideas."

"French should be as much a working language as English in Quebec."



Stansbury, Edward J.

BA, MA, PhD (Toronto). Dean of Faculty of Arts and Science. Professor of Physics.

HIS CANDIDACY: "I would rather wait a few years and see how good a dean of Arts and Science I am. I don't think I've had enough experience to be considered."

THE NEW PRINCIPAL: "He will have to be a superman — physically strong, bilingual, as wise as Solomon, capable of dealing with tense situations. Administrative ability is as important as being a philosopher of education. Some of the things which take up his time may not be the most important responsibilities. Robertson has come a long way in taking the university away from a one-man show."

"Many areas of the University have a large degree of autonomy. But if the Principal is going to remain the head of the University, he must know what's happening on all sides."



Frost, Stanley

BD (Richmond), MTh (London), D Phil (Marburg), DD (Victor), D Litt (Memorial).

Vice-Principal, Professional Affairs

HIS CANDIDACY: "I consider myself a non-runner in a non-existent race, as far as this principalship poll is concerned."

THE NEW PRINCIPAL: "He should be a person who can delegate responsibilities, someone who does not lose sight of long-term goals if short-term goals are missed. He has to be able to hold the students and faculty together. He should be a sensitive, human person."

THE UNIVERSITY: "McGill is a university with 3 different aspects: provincial, Canadian and world. Our first aim should be to provide a good English-language education to anybody in the province who wants one. We should not try to compete with the already-established French language universities here."



Vogel, Robert

BA (SGWU), MA (McGill), PhD (McGill)

Vice-Dean, Social Sciences Division of Faculty of Arts and Science

HIS CANDIDACY: "I don't consider myself to be a serious candidate for the position."

THE PRINCIPALSHIP: "Robertson, in terms of his personal honesty, is the kind of man we need to go on looking for. We have to be careful not to expect the principal to be able to change the university's attitude immediately. He has to be open-minded about educational reforms. Some educational reform is like service-station learning. This is destructive of our system, for it brings the business world into the university. A McGill principal should be sympathetic towards Quebec, and make McGill relevant to it. As for the language of instruction, that will follow the needs of the student body. If enough students demand French, we must make reality meet the demand."

THE UNIVERSITY: "The problem here is one of loyalty to an institution. Careers have been built on personal research, not on work for one university. There is less personal loyalty now to the institution among the faculty, because they are more mobile. You cannot reform an institution to which you have no loyalty."



Orvig, Sven

BSc (Oslo), MSc (McGill), PhD (McGill)

Professor of Meteorology. Executive Assistant to the Dean of Arts and Science.

HIS CANDIDACY: "I do not consider myself a candidate. For a new principal, we need a man like Locke Robertson. The students know almost nothing about the so-called candidates, and they know nothing about what is required in the Principal's job. Therefore this poll can accomplish nothing."



Yaffe, Leo

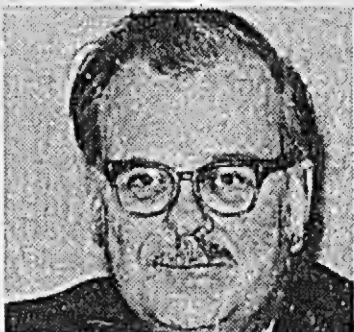
BSc (Manitoba), MSc (Manitoba), PhD (McGill)

Chairman of Chemistry. MacDonald Professor of Chemistry.

HIS CANDIDACY: "The new principal should not be me. Any poll based on the principle of democracy should be run with the consent of the people involved in the poll. The names of some of the people who are being considered for the Principalship may not be on this poll. This poll could do more harm than good, by destroying the credibility of some candidates."

Amongst my colleagues are some professional politicians. I'm not a professional politician."

"In my opinion, Robertson has been an ideal principal."



Oliver, Michael Kelway

BA, MA, PhD (McGill): Vice-Principal. Academic. Professor, Department of Economics and Political Science.

HIS CANDIDACY: "I don't consider myself a candidate. I don't consider that there are any candidates. The Principalship Selection Committee just has a list of names."

You need a person of outstanding personal integrity who can command the respect and support of the staff and students. He should be able to deal with a Montreal, Quebec and Canadian public in a way which is in the interest of that public and of McGill.

THE UNIVERSITY: "I see it as a community of scholars — academics, students and administration. A high degree of liberty and self-government is an ideal towards which we should strive. The university must maintain excellence of course and research. It must also maintain the maximum financial resources to enable it to do all it wants. The university itself should make major decisions regarding its destiny. The Board of Governors has some legal statutory powers which it cannot exercise. This situation leaves a vacuum in the power structure of the university."



Theall, Donald F.

BA (Yale), MA (Toronto), PhD (Toronto)

Chairman of English. Professor of English.

Has been called "strong supporter of course reform, democratization, student participation, use of the inter-disciplinary approach to solving academic problems, wider experimentation in teaching techniques, unicameral university-wide legislature."

Arbitrated the political science student-faculty dispute last year, following a student strike.

HIS CANDIDACY: "I am not a candidate. I deeply regret that the present Principal is resigning. I thought he was the ideal man for the job."



D'Ombrain, G.L.

Dean, Faculty of Engineering. Professor of engineering.

HIS CANDIDACY: "I don't consider myself a candidate for the principalship. I have already submitted to the Committee a list of names of people I recommended. My own was not on it."

THE NEW PRINCIPAL: "Above all, he must be an outstanding scholar. I don't think a politician is a person to run a university, although maybe he would be good for dealing with the provincial government. A principal's role is to run and understand a community of scholars. He must understand what research means, what teaching means, what truth means. For me, the principal is the soul of the university. The administration is the tool of the university, not its master."

The principal has to delegate authority. Presumably he has able vice-principals to help him and implement measures. A guru has plenty of disciples around him to do the administrative work, while he gives you something from the soul.

The one person who knows what educational reform means is someone who knows what education means. He has to have a love for learning."

letters letters letters letters

Claims Wood solid

Sir,

As I read through your unsigned article on Evelyn Wood, in about 1½ minutes. I asked myself several times how you could include that garbage in the Daily.

Firstly, since when are the failures in a course the people selected to discuss its merits? And why can 11 graduates (or drop-outs, some from out of town) smear an institution which has over 5,000 grads in Montreal?

Secondly, to state that the facts presented are totally idiotic would be an understatement. The \$125 million profits are actually less than \$10 million, and that includes several other educational institutions.

Cost per student is well over \$100 (qualified teachers, advertising, rent, office work, etc.) Therefore \$150 is not as ridiculous as it may seem.

The article mentions a "consensus among students" that technical reading will not be improved. Who took the consensus, among who and among how many? These details are conveniently forgotten.

Also, had the author actually listened to his instructor once, he would know that Evelyn Wood does NOT touch skimming.

As I read the article at about 1,500 words per minute, it struck me as amusing that at a time when the author could be using his life membership at Evelyn Wood to speed his reading up, he is wasting his time writing fiction for gullible people.

Name withheld

Powderpuff Power

Sir,

We would like to nominate Myrna Gobnik for Principal of the University. Furthermore, we nominate Helen Reynolds for Chancellor.

Ellen Lazare, B.Sc.4
Bob Curtis, B.A.4

Futile principoll

Sir,

I am an avid supporter of functional journalism. I am also a humble CEGEP student ignorant of the subtle manoeuvres for positions of bureaucratic and political perversity. That combination of idealism and unfortunate circumstance left me completely in the dark as to Miss Wall's Principals Poll in Monday's Daily. Belabouring under the impression that a candidate should not be a non-candidate, I thought the article was futile.

I sincerely hope that the reporter will not come down with some disease as a result of having canvassed so many Ronald Reagans. Befitting my humble position, I am unable to provide

a diagnosis of what the gods might have in store for her, but surely an appropriate fate could be conjured up - perhaps orientation dichotomy or such.

I get the strong impression that nobody wants to be "Principal". If such is the case, I respectfully submit that we summon all our Judaeo-Christian goodness to suppress our sadistic tendencies long enough to abolish the post of principal. I'm sure the boys at MSEA could (profitably) psyche-up a computer to plot our spaces, needs, and shoot off letters to Jean-Guy Cardinal besides!

Nelson R. Petulanté

The wages of change

Sir,

The various points of view on abortion seem to be motivated by various abstract positions, i.e. woman's control over her body, sanctity of human life, etc. However there is another way of looking at it.

There is an example hidden inside "On Thermonuclear Warfare" by Herman Kahn. It goes like this. Every year 50,000 people die in car accidents. If the speed limit were set at 20 m. p.h. very few people would die. However it has been decided (somehow) that the sacrifice of these people is not too great a price to pay for the increased efficiency that comes with higher speed. Sounds disgusting, doesn't it? Yet let us think a while longer.

Any change in the human condition extracts a human toll, since there are always people who are incapable of adapting to it. This is not always measurable in terms of lives lost, but also in terms of unhappiness or uselessness or whatever.

For example, if our friend from divinity had that much reverence for human life, he would wish that Christianity had been suppressed at birth. Or does he think that the salvation of the soul is worth the millions of deaths that can be attributed in the struggle of his religion to gain supremacy? And our friends who prattle on about revolution must realize that they are equating the worthiness of their cause to the number of lives that will be lost or ruined in the process. This is not to say that people actually think in these terms, but the end result is invariant, despite whatever mental convolutions are employed to get around it.

The point is, of course, that one must realize that the payment for any change comes in terms of human lives. Now, in this century there has developed the idea that human lives are to be judged in terms of what they accomplish. Along with this is the idea that the goal of life is not contentment, but positive happiness. Now, we can consider abortion as a trade-off between an as-yet-unfulfilled life, and some degree of happiness. That, coupled with the fact that the potential for happiness of an unwanted child can be seriously impaired, seems to me to be enough argument for abortion.

Henry Markovits
B.Sc.5

Asstrology - Procession of the equine noxious

Sir,

I really didn't think it could be done, but the Daily has finally driven me polemical.

Strange, isn't it, that Carl Frankel should devote a page to attacking such an obviously infantile pursuit as astrology? As an "intellectual fad" it ranks among "transcendental meditation, scientology, feed-your-head-onism, macrobiotic diets, Give Peace A Chance, and more", and belongs in fact to the subclass of these which are "totally bankrupt scientifically and philosophically." Bullshit! None of these are bankrupt. These, as well as chemistry, communism or christianity are "bankrupt" when used simply as tools and not considered for their own value, or whenever pursued with anything but an open mind. Some of them, pursued in certain ways, simply give more general satisfaction - scientifically, philosophically, or otherwise - than others.

Now what is wrong with "amending, complicating, and reamending their system"? I suppose that physics, likewise, should have left Newton well enough alone? Like most attacks on astrology, Frankel's assumes that astrology was a pseudo-science which flowered in the Dark Ages, and has been carried over to the 20th Century with negligible amendment. This just isn't true; astrology has developed over the centuries as have all (alleged) sciences - any lag in its development being due primarily to the lack of general acceptance of astrology. Astrology as now practised certainly does take into account the influences of the outer planets. Aquarius, for example, is largely dominated by Uranus.

A further inane assumption is that astrology is a childish simple science: that an astrologer need simply know what sign the sun was (will be) in at such and such a time in order to discover all kinds of exciting things. The fact is, a horoscope involves as amazingly complex set of relationships among different sorts of date, and, indeed, requires a good deal of accuracy. A planet's straddling two zodiacal signs is an extremely banal matter within the framework of the horoscope and certainly does not require any unusual detours in theory or practice.

The unkindest cut of all, or coup-de-grâce, as Frankel calls it, is the fantastic assumption that serious astrologers should be unaware of an astronomical fact which is fairly common knowledge even among Arts students (1), namely the precession of the equinoxes. In case anyone is unconvinced, let me remind you that it is the astrologers who are going to some length to inform us that we are entering the Age of Aquarius because of not in spite of the precession of the equinoxes a fact which seems to have dampened the enthusiasm of very few of them!

In conclusion, I may as well reveal that I do not believe in astrology - and with good reason, I

think. Carl Frankel, on the other hand, represents the sort of narrow-minded mentality which seems to characterize most disciples of astrology (esp. tea party variety), and which is, I think, the main factor slowing progress in scientific or religious knowledge in general. The sceptic and the fanatic are two sides of the same slug.

Peter Christensen

Spanish onions

Sir,

Recently you featured an article about tension in the Spanish Department and the dissatisfaction of the Spanish Students' Association and many professors within the Department.

The lack of public comment on this article by Department members and students indicates the accuracy of opinion in the Spanish Department. "Silence gives consent" while avoiding reprisals.

Questioned by your reporter about problems within the Department, the Chairman is quoted as saying that her "general intention is to improve the quality of the Department" and that she would "rather not comment" on the reasons behind the departure of certain Department members.

As one of the staff members involved, and after seven years' acquaintance with the Spanish Department as instructor (and five as student), I think it is relevant to say that in two of these cases illogical reasons have been given. The decisive factors appearing to be respectively "deep dissatisfaction" and "unhappiness", while in the third case (which is under investigation through official channels) no reason whatsoever was given, by the Chairman; although the professor in question was one of several who earlier in the year requested the Dean's assistance to raise the calibre of the Department by improving the atmosphere in which students and staff carry on their work.

Among factors generally felt to be prejudicial are the unilateral nature of most decisions on important matters; the lack of discussion with concerned instructors about the distribution of courses; "nit-picking" on routine matters; intolerance towards criticism of Department policies, and a tendency to veto suggestions by certain staff members; lack of communication within the Department and difficulties in obtaining necessary information; inequitable treatment of some Department members, resulting in feelings of harassment and isolation and reflecting on their mental and physical well-being; failure to promote friendly relations within the Department (especially in the case of unidentified newcomers); a lack of public relations with respect to other Departments in the University and Spanish Departments in other nearby institutions; failure to produce, or alternatively to promote, scholarly work (publications, lectures, research projects) among Department members, or to grant recognition for such efforts (the usual recompense being a non-renewal of contract).

In the long run it is, of course, the students who suffer the con-

sequences of these conditions, which have obtained for the last few years. In view of the attitude which has generally been shown towards students' opinions in the Spanish Department, those students who have sensed the situation and who have spoken out frankly to call attention to it are to be congratulated for their courage and their sincere concern for the Department.

It would now be interesting to hear more details about the Chairman's plan to "improve the quality of the Department". No doubt such a program of improvement would involve all levels of staff starting at the top. It would also be of considerable interest to learn how the Dean of Arts and Science intends to "cool off" the situation, as your report indicates. Up to now the only visible measures taken in the "improvement" and "cooling-off" processes appear to be the elimination of those openly expressing dissatisfaction with any aspect of Department procedures. However, owing to the lack of dialogue which prevails in the Spanish Department, it may be that there are more positive measures planned which we on the staff are unaware of. If so, I am sure both staff and students are eager to learn about them.

Meantime, in the immortal words of the Chairman to a colleague expressing criticism of an authoritarian policy in the course of a Department meeting, "If you don't like it, you can start looking for a new job."

Janet Betanzos-Santos,
Sessional Lecturer,
Department of Spanish
Language and Literature.

Admissions policy means elitism

Sir,

McGill's new admissions policy which apparently will be put into effect next semester, has been seed for considerable controversy as to the future status of the university. In the past, McGill has managed to build up international recognition as a first class academic institution. Foreign students and students from the other provinces of Canada had to fulfill relatively high admissions requirements, as did those from Quebec, even though they were given certain financial and scholastic distinctions and priorities. Aside from these high standards the admissions policy was non discriminative. Students from inside and from outside of the Montreal area were treated equally.

As a result, McGill has been able to sustain world-wide recognition as well as a diversified faculty and student body. The new policy, however, will destroy all this. Students foreign to Quebec will be forced to repeat a year in a pre-university education system, which in most cases will not be as advanced as their own. Obviously, this situation is not appealing, and they will look elsewhere for places to continue their education.

I think that by now, these consequences have been sufficiently exposed. What people fail to real-

(Continued on page 6)

MCGILL DAILY

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WOMEN STUDENTS

Facilities at the Currie Gym will be closed to women starting March 2nd due to the building renovation program.

All lockers must be emptied as soon as possible.

All borrowed equipment and uniforms should be returned to the new temporary women's locker room west end of the gym (gym floor level). Follow signs to reach it. Bathing suits may be picked up there.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY ELECTIONS

VOTE TODAY

PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)
VICE-PRESIDENT (INTERNAL AFFAIRS)
PRINCIPALSHIP POLL

* Any full or partial student may vote at any poll.

POLL LOCATIONS:

ARTS BUILDING	9am-4pm
LEACOCK	9am-4pm
UNIVERSITY CENTRE (UNION)	9am-4pm
STEWART (South Level)	9am-4pm
McINTYRE MEDICAL	9am-4pm
STRATHCONA	9am-4pm
McCONNELL ENGINEERING	9am-4pm
PHYSICAL SCIENCES CENTRE	9am-4pm
OTTO MAASS	9am-4pm
WILSON HALL	9am-4pm
CHANCELLOR DAY HALL (LAW)	9am-2pm
BISHOP MOUNTAIN HALL	11am-3pm
ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE	11am-3pm
MONTREAL GNL. HOSPITAL	12noon-2pm
ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL	12noon-2pm

* In order to vote ALL students MUST present their permanent McGill I.D. card or claim stub

Robert Wheatley
Sandy Martin
Co-Chief Returning Officers

Dentistry table clinic

McGill's first table clinic, in the field of dentistry, has been scheduled for Thursday, March 5 at 7:30 pm in Strathcona Hall.

The table clinic, a series of individual displays set upon tables, has been designed to test the student's talent in creating such displays.

Judges will look for such things as the originality and creativity of the displays, as well as the

timeliness and importance of the subject chosen, the clarity of explanation, and the effectiveness and appropriate use of visual aids.

This table clinic has been organized by a staff member, Dr. Araceli Ortiz, who is a veteran of such clinics in the US.

Fourteen students from different levels of dentistry have entered the contest with topics, ranging from child psychology as applied to dentistry, to oral tumors.

The winner will proceed, free of charge, to the American Dental Association's annual meeting in Las Vegas in November, to compete against winners of table clinics from other dental schools.

McGILL CHORAL SOCIETY

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Black Studies

The Black Studies Program will have "The Stolen Legacy" as its topic at 7 pm tonight in Union B26.

McGILL & SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS HILLEL STUDENT SOCIETIES

PRESENT

J. EMMANUEL SCHOCHET

Mystic Philosopher, KABBALIST
Prof. of Philosophy - University of Toronto

Topic: "Mysticism - East and West"
Wednesday, March 4th - 8:30 P.M.
Hillel House - 3460 Stanley St.

EJF a Hillel

présentent - present

SHIMON DERY

représentant de l'Agence Juive a Montréal
Jewish Agency Representative in Montreal
qui parlera de la

"Sécurité d'Israël"
who will speak on

"Israel's Security"

Hillel House
3460 Stanley

Jeu 5 Mars, 13 hres
Thursday March 5, 1 p.m.

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Oliver...

(Continued from page 1)

prehension about Bill 63, which guarantees the right of Quebecers to have their children educated in the language of their choice.

"Bill 63 is an ambiguous paper guarantee," Dr. Oliver said, and added that the place of education in the new school structures of the province was still undefined.

The Vice-Principal traced the evolution of McGill through the fifties and sixties from a private institution to a quasi-public one. Examining the relations between educational institutions and the Quebec government, he said that the greatest characteristic of the decade of the 1960's was the assertion of Provincial jurisdiction over a vastly expanded system of higher education.

Looking ahead, the Vice-Principal conceded that the English community will no longer be able to concentrate its attention solely on the Federal government and the private sector of Montreal, to the neglect of the Quebec government.

"The increased activity of government in all spheres of life, but particularly in social and economic planning, means that the Anglophone community must find its way into the political and administrative structures of the province if it is to be assured that its particular problems and concerns are receiving due attention," he warned. "We can only hope that the new generation of Anglophones in this province will respond to this need."



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LETTERS

(Continued from page 5)

ize is that the deterioration of the university will not stop here. The loss of its cosmopolitan nature will cause McGill to redirect its efforts solely towards the English minority in Quebec. McGill will not become more community-orientated, as the new policy suggests. Instead, it will be increasingly associated with the economic controlling or "ruling class". The rest of Quebec will regard McGill as an institution that stands in the way of their social progress, as a sustaining instrument for the economic domination by the Anglophones, as a defender of the status quo. Not only will McGill lose its diversification, but also the entire purpose of the university as being a progressive, creative and therefore relevant institution.

This analysis may have the appearance of being somewhat farfetched, but when one reflects upon the actual proposals of the new admissions policy, and the present state of social unrest within Quebec, the consequences seem more than just possible.

Jim Fyshe

Peace Corps

Sir,

I hope that the following remarks will be sufficiently clear to Miss Grant & Co., so as to avoid any further polemics.

Imperialism is one and the same everywhere, although it may adopt different garments. Thus there is overt armed aggression, whether to impose a particular ideology or to protect the aggressor's interests, both economic and strategic, e.g. American attempt to overthrow the Cuban revolutionary regime in 1961 and intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965, among the most recent; Soviet brutal intervention in Hungary, Czechoslovakia. As I said in my previous letter, this tactic, far from paying off, brings about the exact opposite of what it was meant to achieve.

Then there is the second form, which does not show its brutality as overtly as the former one; it consists in imposing the Imperialists' will in whatever economic transaction it enters into with weaker counterparts, charging usurious interest for loans and exorbitant prices for the product sold to the latter, while paying ludicrous prices for the products bought from them.

From what Miss Grant & Co. say—"Granted, there is U.S. Imperialism. . ."—it looks as if they are aware of this situation; but they fail to realize the third form that Imperialism adopts, which is so subtle that it fools everybody, with the exception of those that suffer the exploitation, namely the pseudo-humanitarian and paternalistic approach; and it is here where the Peace Corps fit in. If I say pseudo-humanitarian it is because the very character of the government that

sponsors the program excludes any sort of genuine and disinterested desire to help other people.

The supposedly apolitical nature of the Peace Corps is the point that contributes to deceive others, for it helps create the image of the U.S. Imperialists as nice guys who really care for our welfare; those who represent it are carrying out, willingly or unwillingly, a political activity aimed at concealing the root of the problem, which is the system of economic exploitation that U.S. monopoly capital most willingly maintains. Political activity does not necessarily have to be overt and direct; it can just as well be done under the mask of apoliticalness, which is equally or even more effective. And, in the final analysis, those who unwillingly and unwittingly represent any sort of Imperialistic policy, are as guilty as those who head it, maybe not of bad faith but of neglect in finding out the real effects of the activity in which they are involved. Ignorance does not preclude responsibility.

Paradoxically you yourselves admit that "Peace Corps workers are not unaware of American policies. . ." Then, why do they accept to become its representatives? They should know that the organizations financing the Program—Ford and Rockefeller Foundations et al—also contribute in a substantial way to finance research in chemical and bacteriological warfare, Chaudhuri's counter-insurgency programs and the like.

By now it should be clear to you that there is no such a thing as acts in isolation, but that everything is closely related and geared towards the same goal, a goal that is unashamedly anti-

people and criminal.

In one point you are right: "They (the Peace Corps) do not attempt to force democratic ideas on the people." I fully agree with you, because one cannot give what one does not have. How could they preach democracy when they themselves are representing the most anti-democratic system in the world?

I wonder whether those who use the organization for any political purposes in complete accordance with the American ones are actually weeded out; let us not be so naive.

You seem to be among those "who care enough to act". That is really great, and I mean it. But the will to act is not enough for, I insist, isolated acts - a soccer field here, a school there - solve nothing; on the contrary they take the people's minds off the real issue. That is why "this fact alone can't be respected". If you wish to do something, first find out what the root of world's problems is and where it lies, then assistance; but if you fail to do so, you will meet with utter contempt in spite of all your good intentions. If your search is honest you will see that the solution to the problem is unequivocally political in nature, for politics pervades everything. Thus, whenever you run into a program or organization that claims to be apolitical, you must denounce it, since it is deceiving itself and everybody else concerned; whether consciously or unconsciously, it is irrelevant.

Mario Toledo B.A. 3

Mao-Mao's boy

Sir,

Having read Frank Knowles' letter in yesterday's Daily, it is obvious why council "doesn't exist". It is also obvious that

with people like him, the Maoists probably won't exist for long either.

Jim Fyshe B.A.3

Why Bookends folded

Sir,

Your article on Bookends this morning, and previous articles on the co-op bookstore, have failed to mention one important fact which explains Bookends financial failure: "we were not permitted to sell required reading", said one of the cashiers to me about a month ago. This tallies with the fact that only two of the books on the courses I take were ever on their shelves in the times I went into their store and this was quite often as I used to buy a newspaper there almost every day. And these were in numbers such as to constitute about 10% of the enrolment in the course at most.

Also, their budget would not seem to have accounted for the large amount of advertising necessary to overcome the habit of buying books at the University bookstore.

These facts, combined with the further necessity of doing large volume business to support a discount operation, fore-ordained the failure. If anyone believes that a real alternative to the University Bookstore has been tried, he is mistaken.

Sydney Portner
B.Sc.4

All Letters to the Editor must be typed, double-spaced, and signed, though names may be withheld at the request of the author.

Letters may be mailed or delivered directly to the Daily office in the basement of the McGill Student Centre, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal.

Mini-Market

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions - \$2.00; maximum 20 words. 10¢ per extra word.

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THANK YOU TO ALL THE STUDENTS WHO BABYSAT for the day at the Law Income Citizen's Group. A real good job was done. Without their help the Teach-In would not have been such a success. - Shelia Baxter.

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION: NOMINATIONS extended until next MEETING. Wed. March 4, 1 - 3 p.m., Union 307. All candidates should attend. Elections on Wed. March 11; Thurs. March 12.

FABULOUS OPPORTUNITY! Vote in elections. Wow! Arts & Leacock lobbies. Wed. March 4, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Students taking at least one English course can vote for representatives to Departmental Steering Committee & Assembly, also for English Literature Association Executive.

BORN TO PORKY and Petunia Borenheim Feb. 26, 1970 one-oz. twins. All doing well. congratulations Architecture II.

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY presents "Pretty Poison" March 4, in Leacock 132. 6:30 and 9:00 pm. Admission 50¢.

ENGINEERING SKI CLUB - Trip to Owl's Head this Sat. March 17. Price \$650. Sign up before Friday in McConnell 624. Everybody welcome.

ENJOY FOLK SINGING, booze, gorgeous girls? Theta Coffee House - Union Coffee Lounge. Fri., Mar. 6. 8 pm.

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PUBLIC NOTICE FROM THE AWARE COMPANY TO YOU UNAWARE MONTREALERS On February 21st, '70 the Tom Paxton and Friends Folk Festival at the McGill Winter Festival received such an ovation that touched the heart and soul of all there. From that togetherness Bert Mason who had been attempting to make Montreal aware of what he is doing as an entertainer and performer will be doing his first solo concerts at Moose Hall 3485-A Park (the Montreal Folk Workshop Building) in the big room (cause we're gonna need it) On March 5th and 6th, you are invited to come together with Bert Mason at 8 o'clock 'Y'all bring \$2.00 and your prettiest blanket (your neighbors will be watching...)

AUTOTOURS SLIDE SHOW, 1 hour, free, in Martin Theatre, Rm 504, McIntyre Medical Building, Friday, March 6, 7:00 pm.

CHRISTIANS AWAKE: M.C.F., Dagwood Supper - Wed. March 11, 5 pm, Union 307, 75¢; featuring the New Frontier Singers - 1st social before annual banquet (April 4th).

LAURA NYRO this Saturday March 7. Tickets are available at Phantasmagoria & Place des Arts.

WANTED

WANTED: 16 students for Mediterranean study cruise \$925 all inclusive. Details: John Preston, English Dept. 843-6780; Larry Behar 739-8157.

WANTED tutor for Chem. 202 (organic chem.) Call 272-1080.

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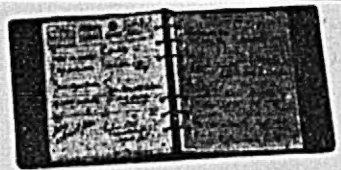
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Students threaten to boycott

TORONTO (CUP) - Political Economy students at the University of Toronto last week gave faculty in their department less than a week to agree to procedures aimed at grass-roots changes, or face a class boycott.

Faculty have until Monday afternoon to agree to the formation of a negotiating committee which would begin plans for the restructuring of the department.

The negotiating committee, based on a "Parallel Structures" model - investing power with both students and faculty - would report back to students next October.

The students also called for "Scrutiny, review and agreement" on the recent appointment of Stephen Dupre as department chairman.

Members of the Political Economy Course Union declared Dupre's appointment "null and void" at a meeting in February because students were not consulted.

The student demands are basically similar to proposals contained in U of T's Commission Report on University Government, released last fall. The report suggested student parity on all departmental committees, although it added that exact details of departmental government should be worked out by negotiation between students and faculty.

U of T Arts and Science Faculty rejected the principle of student parity in decisions regarding hiring, firing or tenure of professors last December, declaring that parity "sets up a

mechanical principle of political equality."

Political Economy Students have already set up a co-ordinating committee to direct the potential boycott. The committee includes former U of T Student Council President Steven Langdon, Gary Webster, Co-chairman of the Commission of University Government; Peter Hall, President of the Departmental Course Union; Fred Von Dreger, recently-resigned president of the Political Economy Graduate Union; and student activist Andy Wernick.

Blood Drive '70

Executive Applications are now open for the all chairman positions, in particular, the following:

Executive Secretary
Clinic Chairman
Publicity Chairman

All applicants must be submitted to the Union switchboard no later than 4 pm this Friday.

POST GRADUATE-STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions:

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VICE PRESIDENT - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Only regular members are eligible to be elected to an Executive position.

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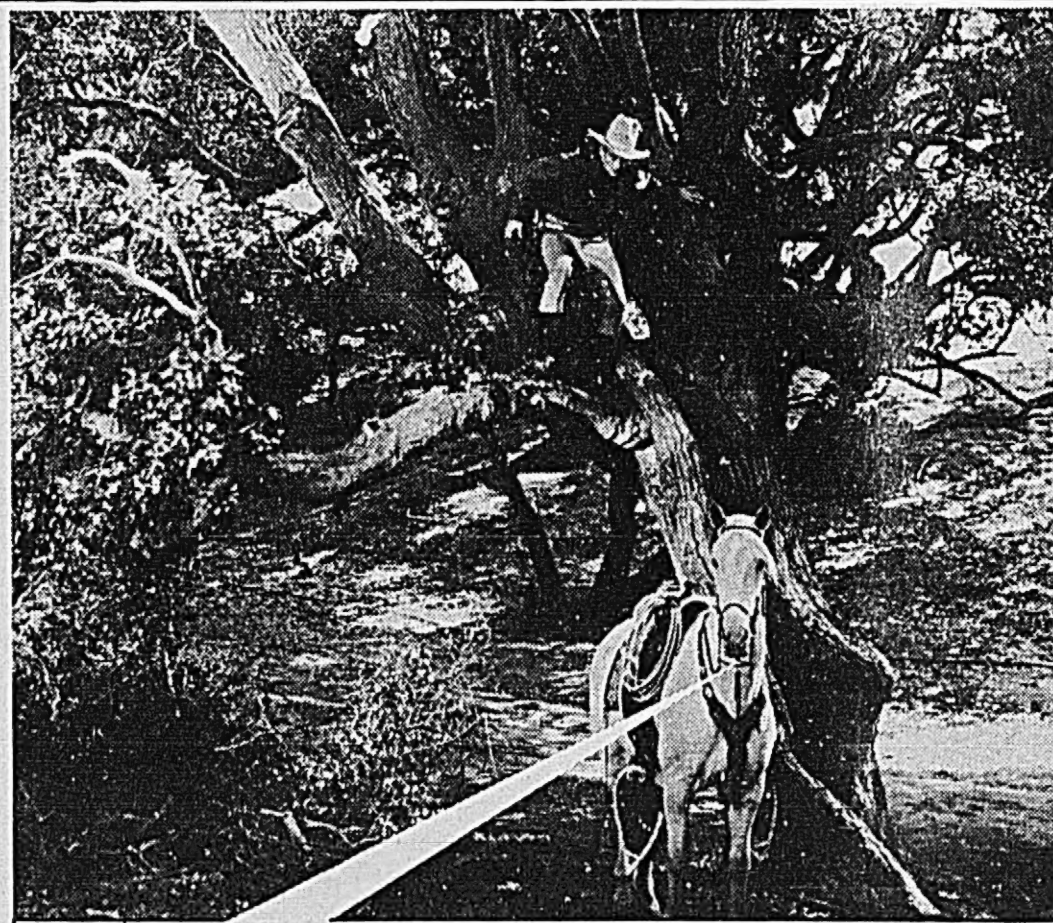
**"We, the undersigned members of the
Post Graduate Students' Society, nominate**

for the position of

Nomination papers for the position of President must be signed by fifty (50) nominators, and nomination papers for the positions of Internal Vice President, External Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, by twenty-five (25) nominators, with their year, department, school or institute and be countersigned by the candidate, (including his or her address and phone number) and must be addressed to C.R.O. Graduate Centre, 3650 McTavish Street, to arrive not later than Wednesday, March 11, 1970, at 5 p.m. Location of polls will be posted in each department.

Marjory Hambides

Chief Returning Officer



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